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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

BALTIMORE.

The Democratic Convention.

Notable Lack of Enthusiasm.

Greeley Regarded as the Democratic Candidate.

Merely Mercenary Arrangement.

No Colored Delegates Present.

Convention of Anti-Greeleyites.

Interesting Statements Elicited

Organization of State Delegations.

Pennsylvanians Still Divided.

Bitter Opposition to Greeley.

Compromise Effected After a Stormy Session.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1872.

The Convention a Ratification Meeting.

The day has been hot and quiet. A tolerably large crowd is the only evidence that there is a national convention on hand. With this exception there are none of the usual indications of such a gathering. The hotels and bar rooms are thronged, but there are none of the demonstrations or excitement which people are accustomed to expect from men assembled to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. There are on all hands evidences that it is a mere ratification meeting instead of a nominating convention, and the delegates are neither interested nor enthusiastic in consequence.

The Sentiment of the Convention

May be put down as about nine-tenths for Greeley and one-tenth against him. Neither his friends nor his enemies are violent or demonstrative. Those who are for him believe their interests lies that way, and those who are against him have still a faint hope that they may profit by his election. There is no denying that as to both sides there is a feeling that it is a mercenary transaction, in which the glory and the traditions of the Democratic party are traded off for the hope of a few federal offices. It is a noticeable fact that the old and recognized leaders of the party, although most of them are here, take very little interest in what is going on about them. Such men as Fernando and Ben. Wood, Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, George W. McCook, of Ohio, and Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, who have taken the principal part in former Democratic Conventions, take no interest whatever in this, except to lend their assent to what they evidently feel to be a doubtful and dangerous experiment. They act like men who have come here to obey orders rather than to express their own opinions. This gives a dull coloring to the whole performance.

The Only Question at Issue.

As already indicated in these dispatches, the only subject of dispute is whether Greeley shall be duly nominated or merely indorsed by the convention. The preponderance in favor of a nomination almost settles this question, but people will discuss it in default of any other subject of interest. The reader is familiar with the different arguments on all sides of the question, but it is manifest that the nomination policy takes the strongest hold, because it is felt to be advisable to make Greeley understand that his election, if accomplished, will be due to Democratic influence and Democratic votes. There is no talk of him here as a Liberal *Republican candidate, but on all hands he is regarded as a Democratic candidate, of as pure and undefiled a stripe as* James Buchanan or Horatio Seymour. As such he will be nominated, and as such he will be expected to act if elected.

No Colored Men for Delegates.

It is worthy of note that not a single colored delegate has yet been seen in the city. Fearing that this would injure the prospects of the ticket in some sections, an effort has been made to get a few Baltimore colored men to take the places of absentees from the South, but the fraud will be easily detected and exposed. There is not a dozen colored men in this city in favor of Greeley. One of the most intelligent of their leaders was asked to participate in the Convention yesterday, and when he was reminded that Greeley had always been the friend of his race, he replied that he could not desert three millions of friends merely to help one friend. So it may be set down as a fact that there will be no colored men in the Democratic or Southern Democrats who are here say there is no use in attempting to get the colored vote for Greeley, as nearly every colored man in the South is already committed to Grant, and will vote for him against any other candidate. They hope to carry North Carolina and one or two other Southern States by arraying the whites against the blacks, but they expect to be defeated in every State in which the negroes are not very largely in excess of the blacks.

No Contest Say About a Platform.

There *has* as yet been no talk about the platform likely to be adopted, but it is generally conceded that the Cincinnati platform will be adopted without any change whatever. This is Greeley's wish in the matter, and nobody seems anxious to controvert it.

The Rolling Convention.

The convention of independent Democrats, composed of members of the party whose stomachs, unfortified by the hope of office, cannot retain Greeley at all, met to-day in Maryland Institute, according to call, General John R. Flanders, of New York, in the chair, and Henry Sherwood, of Connecticut, Secretary. The meeting was merely preliminary to the convention called for to-morrow, and the time was chiefly occupied by members in declaring the feeling in their respective localities. Mr. Sweeney, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, said his county would give from one thousand to one thousand two hundred Democratic majority, but not more than one-fourth the Democratic vote would be cast for Greeley. Mr. Ledley, of Springfield, Illinois, said: "The Democratic Convention to-morrow will nominate the worst enemy of Democrats in the country, and we will submit and will not abide by it." He compared the nomination of Horace Greeley by Democrats to the nomination of Jeff Davis by Republicans, and said the Democrats had to leave their manhood if they supported Greeley. For every Liberal Republican who would vote for Greeley he could bring two Democrats who would repudiate him. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Sambals, of Louisiana, pledging the members to abide by the action of the Democratic Convention. Mr. Van Allen, of New York, made a bitter speech in opposition to the resolution, and was finally withdrawn, and the meeting adjourned to meet in convention at noon to-morrow. The movement really very little significance, those in attendance being, like Benjamin Durnan, of Kentucky, men of little prominence or influence.

The Indiana Delegation.

At a meeting of the Indiana delegation this morning Martin M. Ray was chosen Chairman, Judge Lowry on Committee on Permanent Organization, H. W. Harrington on Resolutions, James D. Williams on Rules and order of Business, Levi Sparks on Finance and Col. Tom Dowling member of the National Executive Committee. The delegation was not at all unanimous on the question whether to nominate Greeley or indorse him. Dowling offered a resolution declaring inexpedient to make a nomination, at this was ordered referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The following, offered by Judge Lowry, was finally adopted as the sense of the delegation:

Resolved, That believing it to be a high and sacred duty, demanded of us by the solemn and threatening exegencies of the times, the anocratic party is entering the struggle out to take place for the establishment of ure economy and true statesmanship, and overthrow of maladministration, corrupn and imbecility in the management of pubaffairs, willingly ignores all past party difences, especially upon obsolete issues, and cerfully accepts the profered hand of that ge and influential body of our former politi opponents, members of the Liberal Republan party, and in case their candidates, Horace Greeley and Benj. Gratz Brown, shall be nd, upon a ballot had in conformity with rules of this convention to have the prered number of votes, we will joyfully co-ope te by nominating them as our candidates the Presidency and Vice-Presidency Judge Lowry was directed to offer this resoluon in the convention as expressive of the se of the Indiana delegation.

The Kentuckians.

At a meeting of the Kentucky delegation, ow Gordo Williams was elected chairman J. M. Hines, secretary. Hon H. D. Mcary was chosen to fill McCreery's place on National Executive Committee; Robert liory, Committee on Resolutions; Judge rge G. Perkins, Permanent Organization; rge P. Doern, editor of the Louisville ier, Vice President; Judge T. C. Dabney, mmittee on Credentials.

The Ohioans for Nomination.

he Ohio delegation elected H. B. Paine, of veland, Chairman, and E. S. Dodd, of Tole Secretary. Alfred Gaither, Vice President. lie H. Oldham, Committee on Credentials; J. F. McKinney on Resolutions, and M. A. Doherty on Permanent Organization. There was some discussion in this delegation upon the question of nomination or indorsement, and David A. Hawk, of Dayton, spoke against the nomination of Greeley, but finally yielded and voted for a resolution to nominate him regularly, which was passed.

The Passivists will Subside.

The Missouri delegation also elected officers and appointed a committee of three to confer with delegations from other States as to the best mode of procedure in reference to nomination. The members themselves favor the passive policy, but will acquiesce in the opinion of the majority.

Catching at a Straw.

The Democrats are trying to make capital out of the resignation of a colored man, who was on the Grant ticket as an elector. The work was done by Ben. Wood, who made a bargain with the man in the hope that his resignation would affect the colored vote in favor of Greeley, but it will not influence the votes in the State.

No Hope for the Passive Policy.

The committee appointed by the Missouri delegation to confer with other delegations about the passive policy consists of Messrs. Hyde, West and Broadhead. They have been at work, but with little prospect of success. The sentiment is everywhere in favor of a regular ballot and nomination.

Little Enthusiasm and Small Crowd.

The day has been exceedingly warm and oppressive, and delegates already begin to wish themselves at home. There is no enthusiasm whatever. In this respect it is a very shabby contrast to the Philadelphia Convention, and this fact is admitted by all who were present at the latter and are competent to form a fair estimate. The crowd is not half as large as at Philadelphia either, but it beats all the crowds that ever assembled any where in the consumption of whiskey.

The Anti-Greeleyites—Gog Law.

There is some speculation to-night as to what the anti-Greeley men who attend the Convention to-morrow will do. It is estimated that there will be at least a hundred votes cast against Greeley on the first ballot. Most of these will, however, support him as the nominee. A few have threatened to make speeches against him in the Convention, but the rules will be fixed to prevent that.

Western Pennsylvania Sentiment.

The sentiments attributed to the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, in last night's dispatches, are generally indorsed in Western Pennsylvania. The Democrats of that section are determined not to make any fight on the Presidency until after the October election, and they will not support Greeley unless the Liberal Republicans give them substantial aid in the election of the Democratic State ticket. The gentlemen to whom I refer received telegrams to-day from leading Democrats or Pittsburgh by saying they had read the statement of his views as detailed in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL by these dispatches, and that he was right and ought to stick to them. It is understood those who are against him have still a faint hope that they may profit by his election. There is no denying that as to both sides there is a feeling that it is a mercenary transaction, in which the glory and the traditions of the Democratic party are traded off for the hope of a few federal offices. It is a noticeable fact that the old and recognized leaders of the party, although most of them are here, take very little interest in what is going on about them. Such men as Fernando and Ben. Wood, Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, George W. McCook, of Ohio, and Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, who have taken the principal part in former Democratic Conventions, take no interest whatever in this, except to lend their assent to what they evidently feel to be a doubtful and dangerous experiment. They act like men who have come here to obey orders rather than to express their own opinions. This gives a dull coloring to the whole performance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1872.

Pennsylvania Delegation Not Harmonious.

The Pennsylvania delegation held a stormy meeting this evening, lasting about two hours and a half. The delegation has been divided from the first, some members declaring that they never would vote for Greeley. The question to-night was as to the manner in which the vote should be cast, and a bitter discussion ensued. John H. Bailey, Esq., of Allegheny county, and one or two others, proclaimed their intention to vote as they please, and defied the delegation to control them. Bailey says they could kick him out but they could not compel him to vote.

A Compromise Effected.

Finally, the following compromise resolution, offered by William M. Platt, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman be instructed to cast the vote of this delegation for candidates as each delegate shall direct, and that he be authorized, when it shall be announced that two-thirds of the Convention shall have voted for a candidate, in the name of the delegation to move to make such nomination unanimous.

Pennsylvania will therefore go upon the record as unanimous for Greeley in the Convention, although in point of fact a large proportion of the delegates from that State are opposed to him, and will vote for him only under duress.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, July 8.—A number of delegates arrived this forenoon and nearly all the delegations are full. Over six hundred have been registered at headquarters. As on yesterday, the principal subject of discussion to-day is among the delegates has been the question of a straight nomination or simply an indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees. The Missouri delegation held another meeting this morning. And while unanimously adhering to the policy of no nomination, they appointed a committee of three and passed a resolution requesting the appointment of similar committees by all States. They met to-night and reported the subject, in order to settle the question before the meeting of the convention to-morrow. At the meeting of the National Executive Committee at noon no decision was arrived at in regard to the selection of temporary chairman.

A Mass meeting of Democrats at Maryland Institute at 2 p. m. to-day, not more than two hundred were present, a majority of whom were spectators. No delegates who will vote support Greeley. If nominated, there were not more than twenty-five at the meeting. Judge J. R. Flanders presided. Among those present were Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, Joseph Leslie and William White, of Springfield, Illinois, Henry Sherwood, of Connecticut, and William Reed, of Norfolk, Virginia. A committee of ten was appointed to make arrangements for holding a Convention to-morrow. In numbers and importance the movement is too insignificant to have any weight with the Democratic Convention. The indications are that Greeley will be nominated with enthusiasm.

The National Democratic Convention this afternoon unanimously selected Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, for temporary chairman of the Convention, and E. O. Vance, of Massachusetts, for temporary Secretary.

There is authority for stating that the proposed convention of representatives of the liberal press during the session of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore has been abandoned.

The *Evening Journal* publishes a letter this afternoon from W. A. Saunders, colored man, and an elector on the Grant Republican ticket, addressed to the chairman of the Baltimore city delegation to the late Republican Convention, in which, after expressing thanks for the honor conferred in placing his name on the Grant electoral ticket, he says: "A profound sense of duty to my race, and demands of unselfish patriotism superior to mere partisan requirements, compel me to decline the honor and sever my connection with the Grant wing of the Republican party." Saunders then goes on to state at length his reasons for not supporting Grant and why he will support Greeley. Saunders lately held the position of special mail agent.

Large number of delegates and others arrived here this evening from the Northwest and South. Although the principal hotels were crowded, visitors found little if any difficulty in procuring accommodations at other public houses, besides many citizens are entertaining their friends and unite in extending their hospitalities.

The different delegations held meetings to-night for the purpose of selecting chairmen and committees to be appointed on the committees on credentials, organization, platform, &c., and to mature plans of organization for to-morrow. The Louisiana delegates, who have their headquarters at Barnum's Hotel, have chosen Judge Ogden for chairman, and decided to vote as a unit for Greeley. They were sent here without instructions.

The situation to-night is unchanged from that of yesterday, the principal topic of discussion still being whether the Cincinnati ticket shall be indorsed or nominated. The indications are that a large majority will favor direct nomination. The streets to-night in front of the hotels were densely crowded. Bands of music paraded and addresses were delivered on Monument Square by Governor Walker and others; at the Carlton Hotel by Judge Wood of Missouri and others, and also at various other places.

A Young Lady Attempts Suicide—Death by Drowning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., July 8, 1872.

On Friday evening a young lady by the name of Miss Cowen, living eight miles north of this place, attempted suicide by cutting her throat. Some difficulty with her father, of what nature we were unable to learn, caused her to attempt the rash act. It is thought she cannot recover.

Last Saturday evening a young man named Murray, employed at Henley, Alcott & Co.'s woolen factory, at Carthage, five miles south of this place, took the cramp while in bathing and was drowned before assistance reached him. The party who attempted his rescue came very near sharing the same fate.

Child Drowned in a Swill Tub.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIKEVILLE, O., July 8, 1872.

A little child belonging to a family by the name of Miller, who reside about two miles northeast of here, while out playing yesterday, was drowned by falling into a swill tub. When found by its parents it was dead.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ballot Bill in the British Parliament.

LONDON, July 8.—The House of Lords was crowded to-night on the floor and in the galleries. The ballot bill was to come up again. It had been passed with amendments which the House of Commons refused to accept, and had been returned to the upper chamber for final action, so a contest between the two houses was expected. Amid unwonted excitement their Lordships voted 157 to 138 not to insist on their amendment making the use of the secret ballot optional, but by a vote of 117 to 58 they adhered to the amendment making the bill provisional. Other important amendments were abandoned. These concessions will probably satisfy the Commons and secure the passage of the bill.

In the House of Commons to-night E. A. Bowring moved to strike out of the estimates the item of £4,123 for legal expenses of ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica. A lively debate followed, in which the whole question of Eyre's policy in Jamaica and his subsequent trial here for murder was discussed. At the close the House divided, and Bowring's motion was defeated by a vote of 130 to 243.

French Loan to Pay German Indemnity.

VERSAILLES, July 8.—In the Assembly today, Goulard, Minister of Finance, submitted a bill to raise a loan of three milliards of francs, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, also giving the government power to raise further loans if necessary.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, July 8.—It is reported that Victor Hugo has secured commutation of the sentence of Henri Rochefort to simple banishment from France instead of transportation to New Caledonia.

MADRID, July 8.—Perez Riva has been appointed political Governor of Havana.

LONDON, July 9, 5 a. m.—The master builders have concluded an arrangement with the journeymen, and the latter will resume work to-day. Other trades will probably follow their example.

Lieut. Fred. Grant and Robert Lincoln were in the gallery of the House of Lords during the debate last night.

PARIS, July 8.—Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador has gone to Ems to drink the water.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—The steamers Idaho and Holland have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The steamers Republic and Corinthian have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, July 8.—The steamer Hammonia has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 8, 5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for account, 92⅞. United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¾; 5-2s of '65, 92½; 10s of '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 90. Tallow 43s 3d.

PARIS, July 8.—Rentes 72 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Cotton dull; uplands 11d; middling Orleans, 11¾d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 9s 3d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d. Cheese, 56s. Pork, 47s. Turpentine 40s4½.

ANTWERP, July 8.—Petroleum 44 francs.

AN OIL FIRE.

Narrow Escape of the Imperial Oil Works, Near Oil City, from Destruction—Heavy Loss in Tank Cars,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 8, 1872.

To-day as a train was passing the Imperial Oil Works at Siverlyville, about a mile above here, sparks from the locomotive ignited the oil in a tank car unloading, and the fire communicated to five other tank cars and to the small receiving tanks, and it came very near proving a very disastrous conflagration, as the fire occurred very near a large number of tanks containing thousands of barrels of refined and crude oils. Several coal and other cars were burned. About two hundred barrels of oil was consumed. The loss is quite heavy on tank cars. The fire was fairly drowned out by immense streams of water from large force pumps connected with the works and two steamers from this city. It communicated to several adjoining buildings, and the gas caused by the heat fired one of the large gas wells near by, but it was extinguished before the fire got inside the tank, thereby saving the largest and most complete oil works in the country.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clouds and rain with easterly winds will probably continue on Tuesday from the Gulf coast, Florida, to Virginia; rising barometer and southeasterly winds with increasing cloudiness prevail in the Middle and Eastern States; easterly winds and rising temperature prevail from the Ohio valley north and west.

A Lawyer Assaulted by Desperadoes—They Are Arrested and Jailed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CENTREVILLE, IND., July 8, 1872.

For nearly seventeen years past this place has been annoyed by the presence of a desperado named Bob Pansbottom and his two sons, Alf. and Dolly, who disregarded every principle of right, and seemingly indifferent to human life, they have been engaged for some time in almost every species of crime known to the law. This afternoon their desperate career culminated in an assault upon Thomas J. Study, Esq., a young lawyer of this place. Mr. Study had been engaged in the prosecution of a case in which the Pansbottoms were interested, and in his speech to the jury reflected rather severely upon their veracity. As he attempted to go up his office from the court house, the three desperadoes assaulted him with stones, striking him upon the side of the head a terrible blow, and otherwise maltreating him. Upon the Marshal, Mr. Strayer, commanding the peace, Alf. Pansbottom attempted to strike him with a stone, whereupon Mr. Strayer fired a pistol at him, the ball taking effect in his right cheek. Mr. Study's injuries, although severe, are not considered dangerous. The Pansbottoms were arrested and thrown in jail. The injuries of Alf. are regarded as being of a very serious nature.

Shocking Accident to an Old Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RIDGEVILLE, IND., July 8, 1872.

On Saturday evening, as the passenger train north on the C., R and F. W. R. R. was pulling up to the platform at Winchester, a team of horses became frightened and knocked an old lady, wife of Jeremiah Smith, off the platform. She fell on the pilot of the engine and dropped to the track in front of the engine. The forward truck of the engine passed over her legs, cutting them both off just above the ankle. Serious doubts are entertained of her recovery. No blame is attached to the engineer or conductor running the train.

Suicide at Sharon, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., July 8, 1872.

A woman named Daus, wife of M. Daus, barber of this place, committed suicide this morning by cutting her throat with a razor. She was dead when found in bed. No cause can be given for the rash act.

Hotel Robbery at Loudonville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., July 8, 1872.

The Ohio House, in this place, was robbed this morning of five hundred dollars, by one of the guests, who made his escape to the woods and effectually eluded discovery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant has accepted an invitation to attend the Strawberry Festival in New York.

A Berlin dispatch states that Bismarck has received assurances from three of the great Catholic powers consenting to a conclave of Cardinals in order to have a perfect understanding between the Cardinals and the governments interested in the Pope.

In Cleveland, on Sunday evening, John Fitzpatrick was so badly burned that he will not recover, caused by the breaking of a coal oil lamp, the fluid being ignited and thrown upon his person.

John Robinson, of circus fame, yesterday commenced in Cincinnati the erection of a theater, which it is said will be, when completed, one of the most spacious and elegant in the country.

On Sunday, the wife of Henry T. Southworth, residing eight miles from Cleveland, Ohio, poisoned her three children, boys aged nine, seven and four years, and then committed suicide by cutting her throat. The woman was insane, caused by protracted illness.

Lord William Parker and the Right Honorable John Parker, from London, are in Chicago.

James Thompson was instantly killed yesterday in a foundry in Chicago by a flask of molten metal falling on him.

John Hennessey, while drunk yesterday, fell through the trestle work of the Ohio river bridge, at Louisville, and was killed.

Among the passengers by the City of Brooklyn, which arrived at New York yesterday, were the Atalanta crew and Miss Lydia Thompson with a new troupe.

The late decision of the Privy Council of the Anglican Church, declaring that the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist is true, and not a Romish error, has created much excitement in England, and trouble is predicted in the Church on account of it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Liberal Leaders Greatly Exercised

Efforts to Prevent the Formal Nomination of Greeley at Baltimore.

Chicago Post Office Site Difficulty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1872.

Several of the Liberal Republican managers are in Washington in active communication with persons representing them in Baltimore, and speaking for them with Democrats there, with a view of preventing the convention from making a regular nomination. They are very earnest in this matter, and all their friends, without hesitation, state that in their judgment making Greeley and Brown the nominees of the Democratic Convention through a formal vote will alienate nearly the entire Liberal Republican vote, and result in the sure defeat of the ticket.

Great Effort with Small Result.

The effort to enroll an unlimited number of young Democrats of this district to visit Baltimore and give countenance, support and comfort to those who were obliged to vote for Greeley, finally, after two weeks' work, resulted in securing seventy-five. These, under the name of the Young Men's Democratic and Conservative Club, met this morning at Carusi Hall, the old headquarters of the Andy Johnson Departmental Club, and after each had received a badge inscribed with the name of the club, and further adorned with a Democratic rooster, they fell into line, walked to the depot and took the train for Baltimore, to help to initiate Horace Greeley into the Democratic party.

The Chicago Postoffice Site.

The Treasury Department is having much annoyance in the various matters attending the condemning of the site for the Chicago postoffice. It has evidence that several persons are in collusion to prevent the government obtaining title unless they are allowed to profit wrongfully. It is pretty certain, however, that the Government will not in any case pay money on any portion of a site before all questions affecting any part of the site are fully disposed of.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1872.

DR. HOLLAND'S CASE CONTINUED.

A telegram from Minister Sickles, at Madrid, announces that the Spanish Minister had informed Mr. Sickles that orders had been given to discharge Dr. Houard and restore his property.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

General St. John B. L. Skinner, who was formerly for seventeen years First Assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, and is now in a very critical condition.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

Secretary Delano has written a letter to Brigham Young, informing him that the government desires to bring to punishment evilminded white persons who are stirring up discontent among the Indian population of the Territory, thanking Brigham for the courtesy shown him (the secretary), and asking his cooperation in bringing to punishment the offenders, furnishing such information, both from civil and military sources, to the effect that the fears of a general Indian war in the southwest portion of the Indian Territory and on the borders will be groundless. Secretary General Pope believes the reports were circulated by renegades, and says all the depredations of recent date were committed by small bands, and that sufficient force is marching to bring the marauders to punishment. If any impression has gone abroad that the Indians as a body are hostile, the government is desirous to shield these marauding bands from punishment by the military, it is the work of a few designing men in this city. It communicated to several adjoining buildings, and the gas caused by the heat fired one of the large gas wells near by, but it was extinguished before the fire got inside the tank, thereby saving the largest and most complete oil works in the country.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Presidency of the Erie Arranged—H. P. Watson the Man.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A meeting in reference to the Erie Railway direction was held at one to-night at the residence of S. L. M. Barlow. Mr. McHenry announced that Mr. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway, declined to be placed in nomination for the Presidency of the Erie. He has then unanimously agreed to offer the nomination to H. P. Watson, brother-in-law of the former Secretary of War Belknap. Assistant Secretary of War during the rebellion. Watson was sent for and accepted the nomination. The Albany interest having agreed on him, his election is now certain. Watson is connected with railroad interests in Ohio. Vanderbilt recommended him as a suitable man for the position.

A New Project.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of the 6th says: "A new railroad project, in which a number of Lancasterians are interested, is about to be consummated. It is chartered under the name of the National Railroad Company, and is an air-line between Philadelphia and New York. Col. Wm. G. Case, of Columbia, is President, and Messrs. Jacob Frey, lawyer of Columbia, and Dr. H. Carpenter and Geo. K. Reed, of this city. The road will cross the Delaware river between Trenton and Yardleyville and strike Attleboro, Bucks county, connecting either with the Long Branch or North Pennsylvania Road. It is proposed to eventually extend the road through Bucks, Montgomery and Chester counties and thence on to Hancock, Maryland, where it will strike the Baltimore and Ohio Road. It will be ten miles shorter from Philadelphia to New York than any other road. The contract for grading this part of the road from Philadelphia to New York, have already been given out, McGrann & Co. having been awarded the section from Yardleyville to Philadelphia. The company composing the firm, we understand, are Messrs. B. J. McGrann and R. H. Brubaker, of Lancaster, and Reuben Crane, of Columbia. Shanties will be put up this week, and within a fortnight a thousand men will be at work. The road when extended to Maryland cannot but prove of immense advantage to Lancaster city and county."

A Contest Settled.

The contest between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the one part and the Central (New Jersey) and Long Branch on the other, over the proposed bridge across the Raritan, has been settled, first, by assenting to a union bridge with sufficient draw for the commerce of the Delaware and Raritan canal; and, second, a union track from the river to the junction of the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. By this arrangement the Central of New Jersey gets control of the line to Long Branch, connecting with the New Jersey Central at Elizabeth, and the Pennsylvania gets control of another all rail line to Philadelphia by way of Perth Amboy and Camden, a shorter and better route to and from Philadelphia and New York. The bridge and through road to Philadelphia will be running by January 1, 1873, and that to Long Branch by July 1, 1873. This settlement secures railroad connections of great moment to the public.

Mexican Revolutionists Driven from Monterey.

MATAMORAS, July 8.—Telegraphic communication with Monterey was resumed to-day. It is announced that the government forces under Ceballos entered that city this morning at six o'clock. The revolutionists under Treviño and Quiraro having abandoned the place precipitately on the approach of the two columns of government troops, under General Rocha from Saltillo, and General Ceballos from the frontier. Treviño with a considerable force was at Salinos, whence the combined cavalry forces of General Rocha, Revueltas and Naranco had gone in pursuit, the infantry remaining in Monterey recuperating from their severe forced marches. Monterey is reported to present a pitiable appearance. Business had been suspended under the revolutionists in consequence of forced loans, and many families and merchants had fled. The last act of Treviño was a prestano. The United States Consul was imprisoned for refusing to pay, and his place of business seized. Another American citizen was assessed $200, and on refusal was ordered to receive five hundred lashes, and only got off by paying $5,000. The entrance of the government forces was hailed with joy by the population remaining in Monterey. It is feared the revolutionists carried off many prominent citizens to hold as hostages or for future robberies.

Banquet to the Irish Band at Boston.

BOSTON, July 8.—A banquet was given this evening to the Irish National Band at Faneuil Hall by the Irish citizens of Boston. Plates were laid for three hundred guests. The gallery was filled with ladies. Patrick Donohue, of the Boston *Pilot*, presided, and speeches were made by Collector Thomas Russell, Mayor Gaston, Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, and several others. A letter was read from Governor Washburne regretting his inability to be present. The music was furnished by Gilmore's Band, there was also singing by individual members of the Irish Band. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

A Paris dispatch states that England, Italy and Switzerland have declined accepting the modifications proposed to the treaty of commerce by France.

POLITICAL.

Proposed Greeley Ratification Meeting at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 8, 1872.

The certainty of the nomination and indorsement of Greeley by the Democratic Convention gives little room for speculation, but still there is some talk among politicians and inquiry for Convention news. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans talk of a ratification meeting as soon as the result is announced. Cool-headed Republicans seem to be rather amused at the situation, and are disposed to laugh at the awkward efforts the Democrats are making to relish the feast set before them.

Impossible in any Event.

NEW YORK, July 8.—William Cullen Bryant prints a card stating that it is impossible for him to receive any formal nomination for the Presidency, and if offered, it is equally impossible for him to commit the folly of accepting it.

The following is Mr. Bryant's card:

Certain journals of this city have lately spoken of me as one ambitious of being nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The idea is absurd enough, not only on account of my advanced age, but my unfitness in various respects for the labors of so eminent a post. I do not, however, object to the discussion of my deficiencies on any other ground than that it is altogether superfluous, since it is impossible that I should receive any formal nomination and equally impossible if it were offered that I should commit the folly of accepting it.

W. C. BRYANT.

THE ERIE RAILROAD MUDDLE.

Vanderbilt—The English Stockholders—Mc-Henry and the Great Western Road.

The New York *Times*, attempting a solution of the Vanderbilt-Erie problem, says that it was recently agreed to place the road in Vanderbilt's keeping, and that he was willing to undertake the responsibility; but that after the arrangement which is about to be made. As Vanderbilt is ineligible to the Presidency until the end of this year, it is reported by the English stockholders represented by their agents here, that now is the favorable opportunity. The heads of the departments, and in fact all officials of note connected with the Erie Road who have not handed in their resignations already, will be requested to do so at once, then a ticket made up of Vanderbilt's friends, and those who will work for his interests, will be elected to fill the vacancies in the Board of Directors, will be packed, and the President serve until the law existing be repealed, when he will resign in favor of Mr. McHenry. Although Vanderbilt may not hold the Presidency nominally, he will virtually control the road and through the actual President direct its management and look after its interests. The stockholders are still in hopes that there is some loop-hole by which the law may be evaded and Vanderbilt elected for another term, and more faithful parts of mid-Europe. Bohemia has especially suffered.

A tremendous rain-storm recently broke over the dimbed about 24 hours, and such torrents have since rolled from mountain and upland that the rivers of that province are like raging seas, while fully one-third of the pastures and arable land lies under water. Houses and farmsteads have been swept away, whole villages have disappeared, with live stock, stacks, implements, and what is worse of all, scores, nay, it is said hundreds, of the agricultural inhabitants. The Moldau and Elger, also have overflowed, and have created a monstrous volume into the Elbe, which has in turn flooded its banks with great havoc. Prague, the capital, has actually undergone

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872.

It is announced in quarters entitled to credit in financial matters that gold is likely to be dearer than cheaper for some time to come, the supply not being equal to the demand. An intelligent writer, after reviewing the situation, remarks that "the future of gold and the money market is far from being reassuring or satisfactory."

We congratulate the incorruptible Democratic voters of Pennsylvania on the fact that Colonel Alexander McClure has become their leader and high priest. All of the Baltimore reports represent him as "fixing things" for Pennsylvania, working up the delegation for Greeley, buying and selling—figuratively, of course—with an earnestness which none but one who feels sure that he is in the lead ever evinces. Colonel McClure is just the man for the emergency. But we would like to know what old line Democrats think of things, anyhow!

As a sign of the times in these hot days, we will just say that a county in Pennsylvania can be named now which usually gives rising one thousand Democratic majority, that will give a handsome majority for Grant over Greeley. And this is only a sample of a number of others. Nor do the considerable number of Democrats there, who refuse to be roped into the support of Greeley, intend, if they can, help it, to permit the Greeleyites to obtain any such advantage as the election of Buckalew would give them. They regard the two as wearing the same label. It is an interesting phase just developing in our State canvass.

The Springfield *Republican* lets a small-sized cat out of the bag by causing it to be known that Forney, McClure and another "dined together the other day," when they "put down the figures that elected Greeley beyond a question." This is unexpected confirmation of the belief that has come to be generally entertained that Forney, run by McClure, is laboring in the interest of Greeley. Instead of declaring for Greeley out and out, his *role* is to labor to give Pennsylvania to the Democrats in October. McClure runs Forney as absolutely as ever an Irishman ran a wheelbarrow, and going for Buckalew is the *ruse* that he has selected for him in the game. Let friend Bowles be thanked for pulling off the last rag wherewith the shallow demagogue has sought to cover himself.

Just so. Only one thing at a time. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* declares that it thoroughly retains its old opinion "on the greenback question, so-called," but is not inclined to press it as a foremost issue just now. The first business in hand, it says, is the overthrow of the Republican party. After that is accomplished "there will be time enough to attend to other things." When it is considered that the Democratic theory relative to the currency, four years ago, was repudiation of our national obligations, the frank admissions of the *Enquirer* become quite suggestive—all the more so on account of the fact that its old opinion on this matter is fully shared by pretty nearly every journal that supports the coalition movement. What do the honest masses of the country—the men who hold its honor and good repute dearer than life itself—think of this cool announcement?

The *Tribune* wants Buckalew elected, for with Pennsylvania Democratic in October Grant will be beaten in November. With candor truly commendable, in the issue of Saturday last that paper says:

"Mr. Forney, of the lieutenants—for he is far away in Texas—profess a feeble faith that, if the Democrats and Reformers carry the State in October, it will be safe for Grant in November. History is rather adverse to this theory."

Mr. Greeley himself thus invites the Republicans of Pennsylvania to walk squarely up with their eyes open to the work, and not deceive themselves that they can send the State one way in October and bring it back in November. He wants them to declare in October, by electing Buckalew—which they would do if they elected him—that they want Grant beaten and Horace Greeley elected President. Certainly there could be nothing more squarely put, and we would like to see how the question is to be avoided.

Greeley and Buckalew struck hands some time ago, and to-day the New York *Tribune* openly supports Buckalew. It is a part of the Greeley programme, an essential condition of the trick-and-device game which has made Greeley the Democratic candidate. If Greeley is elected, he is to put into office certain Democrats and count others out, and if Buckalew is elected he is to favor a select number of Republicans. With Democrats who do not propose in any way to lend themselves to Greeleyism, it becomes an interesting question how Buckalew shall be dealt with. The main reliance of the Greeley party is the election of Buckalew; for no one in his senses will pretend that his defeat will not kill Greeley stone dead, and end the Presidential contest in advance. There are for a certainty some thousands of Pennsylvania Democrats who will not touch Greeley on any terms. With what grace or consistency, therefore, can they take Buckalew to their bosoms?

The National Democratic Convention assembles at Baltimore to-day. The key-note to all its proceedings, of whatever character they may be, will be found in the Democratic party's consciousness of its *inability* to make Democratic majorities by and of itself. The number of delegates to the convention is 732, or twice the whole number of the electoral college. Of these, with 208 delegates, we are under instruction for Horace Greeley; ten States, numbering 272 delegates, are uninstructed, but in his favor; four States, with 78 delegates, are instructed for the "passive policy;" twelve States, with a delegation of 168, are uninstructed; and one State, (Delaware,) with 6 delegates, is instructed in favor of a straight out Democratic nomination. Four hundred and eighty-eight constitutes a two-thirds vote. Of this number, with those positively instructed for Mr. Greeley, and those certainly in his favor, he lacks but eight. Speculation as to the probable outcome of the convention is unnecessary. Its own action, now close at hand, will be its best interpreter.

The person who disgraced himself and the paper on whose staff he is employed, by a shameless and obscene attack on the members of the Philadelphia Convention, during its session—so utterly gross and offensive as to place the responsible editor under the humiliating necessity of publicly repudiating, condemning and apologizing for the outrage—is now engaged in the work of dissecting the Republican candidate for Vice President, in the columns of the same journal. This person's impressions of Senator Wilson—who has climbed his way from lowliness into world-wide eminence by dint of honorable toil, unflagging energy, laborious study, unsullied probity, and unceasing devotion to the best interests of his country and of his race—are, that he is merely "a human dish-rag," and this ribald and indefensible stuff, miscalled criticism, the paper whose good name its author so recently defiled prints without a single remonstrance or disclaimer. The moral fitness of the writer to pass upon the character of Senator Wilson may be inferred from what we have already said.

The park question was revived in Select Council yesterday by the adoption of a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution for the condemnation of the Scrimzey property for park purposes was defeated. After the reconsideration a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint special committee of seven—three from the Select and four from the Common branch—to whom should be referred the whole subject of a public park. Three members of Select Council were named on the committee, but this action was not reached in the Common Council. What disposition may be made of the resolution by the latter branch—where the opposition to the present park scheme is said to be very decided, it is difficult to foreshadow. The Common Council passed to second reading the ordinance increasing the pay of the police, and refused to pass an ordinance contracting the width of Fifth avenue—from Craft avenue to Boundary street—from eighty to sixty feet. This latter act, although against the report of the Survey Committee, and contrary to the request of the Commissioners chosen to improve the avenue, is regarded as proper and commendable by those who take the broad view that the public interests are paramount to the wishes of particular individuals or localities.

The most reliable indications in the business centers of the East point to a very dull period of five or six weeks. The national holiday being over, the season of summer stagnation is inaugurated, and promises to be more depressed and protracted than ever before. The intense heat is driving thousands from the counting house and the office to seek recreation either on off own shores or in Europe. The strikes have so seriously interfered with business as to afford many firms and heads of departments a pretext for taking a rest. The distractions caused by the Presidential election contribute their share in depressing business, and a period of comparative inactivity seems inevitable. These indications should not be regarded as at all unhealthy. They show that Americans are beginning to realize how hurtful it is to keep up business with unabated energy during the heated term—a folly not attempted in any other country. Nothing will be lost pecuniarily either to individuals or to the nation, by the easing up or partial suspension of trade during the ensuing two months, while much will be gained in a social and sanitary point of view.

THE TIMBER INTEREST.

Indications abound that the American people are gradually awakening to the importance of what may be called the timber interest. As the early settlers of the country found their land for the most part covered with dense forests, the removal of which was the first and most difficult labor they had to perform in the subjugation of the wilderness, it was natural for them to look upon trees as enemies rather than friends. The rapidity with which this habit of mind is giving way before the light of experience and the diffusion of sound information is another illustration of American intelligence. At the late meeting of the National Agricultural Society at St. Louis, the subjects of the destruction and of the cultivation of trees were treated with a degree of earnestness and with a completeness of knowledge which promise the happiest results. The action taken by the society was in full accordance with those well ascertained principles and facts in view of which the wisest governments of the old world have long regarded trees as a matter of national concern and administration. The society advises farmers to plant with trees whatever parts of their lands are too hilly or in other respects unsuitable for easy cultivation. At least a tenth per cent. of the farm land, the society thinks, should be thus occupied, while if possible the trees should be so arranged as to form a protecting girdle for the crops against prevailing winds. It was resolved to petition the various State Legislatures to offer rewards for the planting of timber, to promote the planting of trees along the public highways, to encourage the study of the subject of tree culture in all judicious ways, and to appoint a certain day for the general planting of trees. Congress was also called upon to impose the obligation of planting a tenth of the land granted with trees upon all railway companies to which hereafter such grants shall be made, and upon all persons who may take advantage of the homestead law. An able German journal of New York thinks that Congress ought to go still farther, and establish a National Forest Department, which might exercise strict supervision over the cultivation of trees wherever entitled to interfere, while the general effect of its activity should be to encourage and stimulate the work elsewhere. The department might be organized upon the plan of the National Bureau of Education, whose authority is very confined, but which, by its annual reports, and in other ways, is doing a good deal for the advancement of that great interest. The Forest Department or Bureau should have an eye everywhere, watching the increase and diminution of trees in each State and Territory, collecting the results of experiments, giving practical hints, praising or blaming as circumstances might require, but especially superintending compliance with the terms and conditions on which national lands should have been assigned to companies or individuals. It is, indeed, natural to suppose that the influence of such a Department at Washington, efficiently filled, might be of immense value, and it is perhaps doubtful whether, without some such agency, the great timber interest can be attended to and directed with the skill and care due to its importance. It is, however, pretty certain that in spite of increased knowledge and awakened interest on the subject, the people are not yet prepared to sanction the establishment of a Forest Department. Well worthy of note is the fact that educated American-Germans, familiar with the great timber interest as it is understood in Europe, are usually full of wonder at the comparative indifference with which the subject is regarded in this country.

The approaching visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, to Berlin, gives rise to animated curiosity and speculation among Europ-ean diplomatists and journalists generally. It is, however, that the significance of the contemplated meeting lies upon the surface, and involves results in which all may rejoice who wish to see peace maintained among the nations. The *New Wiener Tagblatt* lately affirmed that the conferences at Gastein and Salzburg last year, formed a crisis in Austrian politics, and that the relations of the courts of Vienna and Berlin are now more friendly than at any time before since 1864. Mutual interests first brought together and harmonized the two nations, and then the two emblems. According to the same journal, Germany, if Austria, standing back to back, and by Italy covered against attack from the south, present a truly formidable power, and in the consciousness of their united resources feel in a condition to maintain the peace of Europe and to impose limits upon all plans of revenge and all decrees of conquest. Austrian friendship secures Germany from the terrors of a war of vengeance threatened by France, while it assures Middle and Southern Europe against the prostration of their civilization under an incursion of Russian barbarism from north. Then, these plans for the realization of which the clerical party in Germany, France, Italy, and Austria is laboring with such intense zeal and assiduity, may be considered as effectually counteracted and indefinitely postponed by the cordial understanding established between Germany and Austria. While this agreement shall continue, the world may rest assured that the Pope will not be restored to the exercise of his temporal power, or the King of Italy disturbed in his new capital. The hinted comparison of this coalition to the famous Holy Alliance leads the *Tagblatt* to remark that the times are changed, and that the principles of the Holy Alliance are much better represented by "republican" France, whose Liberals are enthusiastic in favor of the infallible Pope, than by constitutional Germany and constitutional Austria.

A leading Democratic paper of New York complains of what it calls the "injustice" of the Republican press in its criticisms of the Liberal candidate's amazing somersault, and says one would suppose, from the contents of these journals, "that Tweed was running for President and Connolly at least for Vice President." Not at all. Indirection sometimes succeeds where direction would wholly fail. Tweed and Connolly are not running. Their connection with the campaign is limited to running a candidate whom themselves run—quite a distinction, as our crabbed contemporary will doubtless observe, although, in its last analysis, without much difference. This is according to the testimony, not of "the Grant papers," but of the most reputable Greeley organs in the country. Says the Springfield *Republican*:

"That some of the worst men in the country have donned white hats and are hurrahing lustily for Greeley is a fact patent to all who have eyes and ears. Hardly anywhere has his nomination commanded more demonstrative favor or a more zealous support than among the New York politicians of both parties who whilom sat at the feet of Mr. Tweed and ran at his beck."

Of a similar character is the evidence borne by the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"Those who have lived and fattened upon public plunder, and are notorious schemers to empty the pockets of the many into the hands of the few, are Greeley men, and most anxious to be known as such, evidently pushing themselves, hoping to have profitable recognition. That in Cincinnati which corresponds most closely to Tammany, is for Greeley. Our Boss Tweed is a Greeley man."

It is natural that these damaging facts should excite great uneasiness and alarm among the candidate's more reputable supporters and friends, but they do not constitute any reason for pelting Republican newspapers with bad epithets. It does not indicate a commendable spirit.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which has heretofore held President Grant responsible for whatever mistakes and shortcomings may have occurred in any of the departments of government during his administration, now says that the Executive is to a considerable extent necessarily dependent on the faithfulness and cooperation of subordinate officials. This, at least, is the inference we draw from its late admission that "the election of Greeley and Brown will not, of itself, secure a reform of the government." This, probably, is the reason why, unless all present indications are deceptive, Mr. Greeley would, in the unlikely event of his election, surround himself with what the Chicago *Times* calls "the cunningest and most corrupted and completest set of knaves that ever took possession of an administration." Unable to "reform the government" by his own unaided exertions, he would naturally call to his assistance the men with whom he has entered into compact to obtain control of it. The earnest self-abnegation with which the Fentons, Blairs and Tweeds of the North, and the Forrests, Beauregards and Bradley Johnsons of the South, would enter upon this high work of pacification and purification, can only be adequately comprehended by those who are thoroughly familiar with their history. Surely, with such help, failure would be impossible.

Is the career of the Duke of Bedford, whose death was lately chronicled, the anomalies of an hereditary peerage were well illustrated. He was the eighth Duke of his house, and thus in mere rank had few superiors in Great Britain. His riches were enormous, so that his monthly income was greater than the revenues of some kingdoms, and, in virtue of his wealth in houses and lands, he owned the right to present rectors to some thirty parishes, and held in his virtual control the choice of ten or more members of Parliament. Proprietor of extensive areas in London, he could, if he pleased, shut up streets and divert the tide of metropolitan traffic to the annoyance of tens of thousands of people. Yet with all his riches and power, the Duke was a miser, who insisted on having his rents even if the payment should deprive the tenant of house and home, and seemed perfectly indifferent to all the peculiar duties imposed by his high birth and hereditary position. No one ever saw him in the House of Peers, or at a royal levee, or in the society of the capital. He took no interest in the people who lived on his estates, and of course did nothing to promote their welfare. But, after all, some of the Radicals have long been wont to refer to the Duke of Bedford as a very useful man—one such peer, in the way of example, brilliantly setting forth the evils of a system, which, if fully understood, would not be tolerated by the people.

A NEW SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

After rendering Simon Cameron unbecoming support for the last twenty years, the New York *Tribune* has turned its batteries on him, and tells the Republicans of Pennsylvania that because Cameron is yet alive Buckalew may be elected Governor. We might quote from almost any number of the *Tribune* for the last half century language quite the opposite in tone and intent, but what is the use of showing the inconsistency of that paper, since Mr. Greeley has become the Democratic candidate? Nor need we stop to show how manifestly proper it is in him, with Greeley and the Tammany thieves as his body guard, to charge Simon Cameron with corruption in politics. We are no apologist of Simon Cameron. We have said what we thought of him a good many times, and have never dreamed of taking a single word back. And we will say it again under similar circumstances. But we do not intend, if we can help it, that this virtuous dodge of the Tweed candidate about Cameron in the present State election in Pennsylvania, shall serve the purposes of the disreputable coalition whereof Greeley is the chief figure. Mr. Cameron is not in the present canvass in this State, any further than the election of members of the Legislature may be supposed to place him there. If the *Tribune* or any one else deems it best to warn the people of Pennsylvania against electing a Legislature that will return Cameron to the Senate again, let it do so, and it will no doubt find listeners. But when the Republicans of Pennsylvania are told—especially by the Tweed gang—that because Simon Cameron has done this or not done that, Buckalew must be elected, and the way thereby prepared for Greeley's edvent to the Presidency, they will not heed the counsel, but will deal with men and things in their own way. The coalition game in Pennsylvania is to elect Wallace to the Senate, and Greeley is for him. Wherever Cameron was a candidate Greeley supported him and rejoiced over his success. But times have changed. Surrounded by the Tammany thieves, he is worried lest Pennsylvania should go Republican in October and the game for sending Wallace to the United States Senate and himself to the White House fail! The Republicans of Pennsylvania are not likely to imitate the folly of the farmer, who, to get rid of a wasp's nest, burnt his barn. They know a way to rid themselves of the nest and save the barn too.

An important decision has just been rendered in the notorious St. Croix land grant case by the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul, Minnesota. Upon the suggestion of the Court the argument in the case at issue, which involved the right of the plaintiff to cut timber upon the odd sections included in the grant, was limited to the question as to where the title to these railroad lands rested. The Court decided, first, that by the act of 1856 the title to these lands had vested in the State of Wisconsin, in trust; that the power of the State was limited by that act, and that it could not vest the title to the Lake Superior company until the terms of the act were complied with by the building of the railroad; and second, that the title having been vested by the act of 1864 in the State of Wisconsin, it could not be resumed by the United States, except by act of Congress, or possibly by judicial decision only, and that in consequence the title to the lands in question remained in the State of Wisconsin, although the railroad had not been constructed, and would so remain until divested in one of the manners specified. The decision derives its importance from the fact that it prevents the Commissioner of the Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior from returning these lands to market, and will enable the State, through a chartered company, to build the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad, unless Congress shall at the next session revoke the grant already made.

A simple, yet remarkable mechanical triumph has lately been achieved by a young man, a student in the college at Racine, Wisconsin, in the shape of an improvement on the method in use for turning all power wheels. Persons familiar with machinery are aware that there are two dead points in the crank where all the power is lost; a balance-wheel is necessary to carry the machinery beyond these points; the balance-wheel is not able of itself to generate any force, so that double the power is required, one-half to turn the machinery while the crank is working, and the other half to give sufficient momentum to the balance-wheel to carry the machinery beyond the points where the cranks cannot act. The new invention consists of a ratchet wheel which takes the place of the crank; over this ratchet wheel runs a frame, in the two sides of which are movable cogs or pawls, when the connecting rod drives the frame on the cogs on one side act upon the teeth of the wheel and carry it half way round while at the same time the cogs on the opposite side, working in a contrary direction, with touched by the teeth of the wheel, are thrown out of the way, and the instant they scrape the teeth of the wheel they adjust themselves by their own weight, by the aid of small springs, and so are ready to carry the wheel the remaining half revolution when the connecting rod is driven in, thus a double power is obtained with every stroke of the piston, and no time is lost. Scientific men say that this will prove one of the most valuable inventions of the age.

During the fiscal year just closed the principal of the funded debt bearing interest in gold has been reduced about one hundred million dollars, or from $1,888,000,000 to $1,790,000,000. And the gold interest on this sum is from $110,545,000 per annum, to $103,000,000. In regard to the new fiscal year upon which we are now entering, and which will feel the further influence of the debt as well as the abolition of many of the internal taxes, the New York *Times* thinks it is, perhaps, safe to estimate that whereas the tariff realized, on the basis of 1871, are nominally $34,000,000 a year, the customs receipts of the year will hardly fall off $24,000,000. This would leave $10,000,000 per month against $18,000,000 per month in the year just closed, and afford $192,000,000 gold for the whole year to pay the gold interest, which should fall below $100,000,000, and contribute over $92,000,000 to the sinking fund.

The New York *Times* has initiated a noble movement in aid of the poor children of that city, who suffer peculiarly during such hot weather as the present. It proposes excursions into the country, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, for these helpless victims of poverty, and has already received some liberal subscriptions for this humane purpose. It is to be hoped the remainder of the requisite funds may not be lacking to carry out so generous and sensible a design. And why should not a similar plan be started in all our large cities—our own among the number?

The administration of the educational fund provided by Mr. Peabody for the South, shows that material prosperity is on the gain there, and indicates a degree of interest in popular education not hitherto attributed to Southerners. Thus, it is stated that the assignment of $140,000 in aid of schools, brought out at once a subscription or appropriation of $700,000. This of course would not have been contributed had the South been poor in purse or indifferent to education.

A new plan of dealing is being introduced into the retail grocery trade of England to induce cash payments for groceries and also to make new customers, which is said to be a decided success. It is styled the "bonus system for cash payments for groceries," and consists in allowing a bonus of two and a half per cent., payable at the end of each six months, on all purchases made during that time. Here is a hint to some of our own enterprising merchants.

It takes a long time to put out a big fire. Last week an eastern visitor to Chicago accidentally stepped into a hole near the site of one of the elevators, and discovered beneath the surface a quantity of charred oats which had been there since the great fire, and were still burning, after a lapse of between eight and nine months. Some of the embers of the rebellion are also still smoldering.

Application was last week made to a Tennessee judge, by a discarded lover, for an injunction to restrain his successful rival from marrying the object of his affections, and to compel him to return the marriage license. The application was refused on the ground that no authority existed to enjoin the marriage of parties who were of lawful age.

The Western Underwriters' Union is called to meet at Des Moines, Iowa, July 24, to perfect organization. The Union includes all general, special, supervising and State insurance agents west of the Mississippi river.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is considerable activity in American shipbuilding at present. At various points on the lakes alone there are in process of construction upward of a hundred vessels of different grades, the greater number of which, it is presumed, will be brought into commission before the expiration of navigation. A majority will be of the larger class, propelled in whole or part by steam.

A venturesome individual, named Alexander Goodenough, lately started alone from the coast of Oregon for California, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, in a boat twenty feet long, and shaped like a cigar, with a hole in the middle for his body and his supplies. He reached San Francisco in safety after a voyage of twenty-two days. Good enough.

A New York paper, in discussing the milk question, says there is to be a convention of producers. It probably means that the cows are going to meet in convention and take measures to prevent the damage to their reputation occasioned by the dishonest practices of retailers.

Wisconsin is exciting itself about a little girl whose head is said to weigh seventy-eight pounds. How they managed to weigh the head without the body is not stated.

The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the German government, has fixed the valuation of the mark, the new unit of accounts of the German empire, at twenty-three cents for custom purposes. This is just one-third the value of the old thaler, whose value was designated at sixty-nine cents.

Every one knows that the dog-star is raging, but has anybody found a couple of other stars lying around loose? The California Academy of Sciences reports the stars Mu Leonis and Eta Leonis as missing from the heavens.

It is an interesting fact, not generally known, that the "sign language" of all Indians is the same, or nearly the same; so that, if a man meets another, belonging to a different tribe, he is able to converse with him by means of signs, much in the same manner that deaf and dumb people converse with one another.

The Andes of South America are said to be gradually sinking; at least later measurements of distinctive mountains fall very considerably short of the old ones; and travelers who wish to make the ascent of the highest mountains in the world should start quick.

Some of the English papers have rather curious ideas concerning the Boston Jubilee. For instance, the London *Times* says that the people of the United States have contributed five million dollars toward the expenses of the festival, that the Coliseum was built to hold a hundred thousand persons, that the arrangements occupied twelve months in their completion and engaged the special attention of eight sub-committees, including among their members Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Sumner and Governor Washburn.

The monthly report of the German Immigrant Society shows that during the past month 18,200 German immigrants landed in New York; an increase of 7,133 over the corresponding month of last year. The total number of German immigrants arrived from January 1st is 67,701, an increase of 34,105 compared with the same period of last year.

A miracle almost akin to the reconciliation of Mr. Greeley with the Democracy, is that of the restoration of speech to a young lady of Cumberland, Maryland, who for five long years had been unable to speak a word. While going home from church last Sunday thinking over the morning hymn, she involuntarily began to hum it, and was surprised to find her voice fully restored.

An experimentalizing French physician has been trying the effect of dram drinking on domestic fowls. Contrary to all proper tradition and the teachings of temperance lecturers, the chicken took to the habit very readily. Absinthe killed the strongest fowl in two months, brandy in four months and a half, and wine in ten months. One jolly old Democratic rooster got so that he took his bottle of wine a day with perfect regularity until he succumbed.

The cadets at West Point are said to be under greater restrictions this year than ever, and consequently their lady friends are rendered miserable. General Ruger, the Superintendent, is a very sensible and practical man, believing that military discipline and flirtation do not go well together.

The Vermont Historical Society is arranging for a grand field day celebration at Fort Ticonderoga, New York on the 11th inst.

The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the German government, has fixed the valuation of the mark, the new unit of accounts of the German empire, at twenty-three cents for custom purposes. This is just one-third the value of the old thaler, whose value was designated at sixty-nine cents.

Several large and distinguished parties of Englishmen are now perambulating the Adirondacks, endeavoring to confirm what they have read in Murray's book.

Through the efforts of persons interested in experimental tea culture, several specimens of the soil in which the plant is raised have been received and brought to this country. As a distinctive analysis of their constituent elements will at once be made, the object being to see wherein American soils are deficient, and, if possible, to supply the wanting elements by artificial means.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm has written a letter in defense of Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Swisshelm shows that during the war Mrs. Lincoln was loyal to the United States Government, and she says: "For years I have made it a point to speak in public and private of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln as I felt she deserved; but, no matter how long the report of a lecture might be, that part was always left out, and I now formally ask the press of that State which claimed the lady of her husband for purgatory to do her justice and brighten her pathway to his side."

The failure of Mr. Jefferson's eyesight, now, happily, nearly restored, is thus accounted for: "Although warned of the fatal consequence over a year ago in New York, he persisted in using patent magnesium lights in the effects of 'Rip Van Winkle.' In the scene where he is turned out of his home, the light or flash strikes directly in his face; also in the scene on ascending the mountain he rushes through it. This magnesium flash is one of the most powerful and penetrating substances now in use, and when Prof. Rogers, in his lecture, gave illustrations with the flash, he begged his audience not to look at the instrument but on the ceiling, to note the effect of the rays, as it was otherwise very dangerous to the eye."

Mrs. Mary Chase Barney, daughter of the late Judge Samuel Chase, of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, died in Washington last week, in her eighty-eighth year. She was the widow of a son of Commodore Barney. It was recently ascertained that Mrs. Barney and one other lady were the only surviving daughters of any of the signers of the Declaration.

It is now said that the reported announcement of the commutation of the death sentence of Libbie Garrabrant, the New Jersey murderess, was false, that her death warrant has been signed, and that, unless the Court of Pardons, which meets to-day, interferes, she will be hanged on the 19th inst.

Charles Beke, the African traveler, thinks that Dr. Livingston will alter his mind, and come right home, as soon as he learns how anxious his European friends are to see him.

The officers of the United States ship Monocacy, have sent Mrs. McKee, of Louisville, the flag borne at the head of the column, the gallant Lieutenant who fell in Corea.

The Duke de Noailles, the newly commissioned Minister of France to the United States, is *en route* to this country. He is a learned and most accomplished gentleman, very rich, of most distinguished lineage, and an excellent soldier as well as an experienced diplomat. He is of the aristo-democratic school of European politics, and will, with the members of his family, make a brilliant addition to society in Washington.

The forthcoming sensation in France is the trial of that fine old soldier, Marshal Bazaine. The Paris papers seem to be already looking upon him as a sort of Iroquois, Dihiane, or other social horror, as they are publishing minute details of his life in his villa-prison at Versailles—stating what time he gets up, how he is dressed, what he eats for breakfast, when and where he walks in the garden, how often he smokes his cigar, plays at billiards, &c., &c.

The birthplace of the poet Whittier, in Haverhill, was sold a few months since and passed into the hands of those who did not appreciate its classic and honored associations, but felled the trees about the house and cut the woods that shaded the hills, stripping it of much of its beauty.

Charles D. Pratt, the wayward and only remaining son of Senator Pratt, of Indiana, has just been taken to the Inebriate Hospital at Binghamton, New York.

Suggestions for Summer.

It is of the greatest importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the decensions of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful, and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body, is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it regulates the liver and the bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the relaxed and trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wilted down by the sultry heat of midsummer, it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, and wherever the natural conditions are conducive to epidemic disease, it is considered the best safeguard against malarious infection, and the speediest remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

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JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
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President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

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JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE. J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McELEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
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COMMISSIONER.
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DIRECTOR OF POOR.
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Pure White Lead. Flaxseed Oil. Flaxseed Oil. Turpentine, Varnishes. Turpentine, Varnishes. Paints of all kinds. Paints of all kinds. Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils, And at the Lowest Prices, at

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No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

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Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
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Classes in correspondence in French and Italian daily.

Instruction will be given in Drawing, Painting and Modeling, and the best Masters employed.

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Applicants for either School received on and after MONDAY, August 26th.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES.
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PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

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172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny
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Clearance Sale
OF
Ladies' Summer
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COSTUMES!
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TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE,
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All Should Avail Themselves of this Opportunity to Secure
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Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8, 1872.

"No news is good news," saith the proverb, if which be true, we have fallen upon happy times in the financial world, for everything is pursuing such an even tenor that salient points whereof to write are as scarce as huckleberries in December.

—Money can be said neither to be close nor abundant as the week begins, but is about in that moderate supply which keeps the borrowers in good humor with the confident anticipation of better days to come. A few of our city banks—but these can be numbered upon the fingers of a single hand—seem to be upon the lookout for first class paper, with but little answering their inquiries. Still lenders are dignified, and while not demanding extraordinary rates, yet look for undoubted security in their investments.

Small amounts of money, the property of trust funds, are seeking resting places in mortgages and the like, with the supply short at the rates expected and holders somewhat offish at taking risks up to the value recently placed upon town lots situated miles in the country.

—Allegheny Valley 7-30's are still without noted sales. Large amounts are offering in the Philadelphia market without change at the prices asked, and several lots grains were sent from this city, yesterday, East inquiring for bids, to which no satisfactory answers have at latest accounts been returned.

—No marked changes appear in the Eastern markets, for the variations in which we refer for our readers to the quotations below:

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¼	113¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Canton			38¾		38¾	
Western Union Tel	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	74¾	74	74	74	74	74¾
Adams Express		96½		96½		
Wells Fargo Express		49½		49½		
American Express		73¾		73¾		
United States		25¾		25¾		
New York Central	98¼	98¼	97½	97½	97¾	
New York Central Scrip	97½	97½		97½		98
Erie	59	58	56¾	56¾	57	57¼
Reading						
Michigan Central	115¼		115¼	115¼	115¼	
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	126½	126	126	126	126	
Cleveland and Pitts	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Chicago and Northwest	74¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Pittsburg	84	84	84	84		
Do. leased	78¾	78	78	78		
Wabash			74¾	74¾		
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	36	36	36	36	35¾	
Chicago and Alton	97	97	96	96	95¾	
Do. preferred	118	118	118	118		
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3	3	3	3		
Harlem	114¾		114¾			
New Jersey Central	107		107	107	107	
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾

*Ex. D. vidend.

—The mania for starting new banking institutions appears not yet to have entirely died out, for we have observed two or three cards announcing that the Legislature would be petitioned, at its next session, for charters granting discounting and banking privileges to such.

If the individual liability "wet blanket" is as persistently thrown upon these projects during the coming session as it was during the latter portion of the session of last winter, many of them will, we predict, die a natural death, and never be pushed to completion. That our banking facilities are as great, or possibly greater, than the wants of of the community at present require, is evidenced by the fact that even now some of our smaller institutions are talking of consolidating, but the hitch appears in every instance to be the same which prevents Allegheny falling into the traces with ourselves, viz: that in the event of consolidation, there must necessarily be some scorehead, for the offices of one concern are not usually sufficiently numerous to supply the office holders of two.

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	44	United Cos's of N. J.	126½
Catawissa	45½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	37	Reading	59

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 8, 1872.

REMARKS—There is little to note in the way of changes in the market, so that our "remarks" shall be brief. The grain market is still in a demoralized condition—nobody buying and nobody wanting to sell; hence it is difficult to give quotations. This state of things will rule until after the harvest has been gathered.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Common soda ash, unsettled, at 4@ cent., 4@5; refined 5c for 48 @ cent.; nitrate soda 4½@; arsenic 3½@; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—The supply is increasing and prices tend lower. A fair article will command $3@5 @ bbl. Receipts 26 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Market slow with *sales* at 6@7c on 10 quality.

BUTTER—Prices range from 10 to 15c @ lb, as to condition. During the "heated term" it is hard to handle butter. Receipts 27 packages.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at Sale @.

BEANS—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 25@2 60@2 75 @ bushel.

BRICKS—Fancy $4 00@5 00; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 25@2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Horsford's Baking Powder ½ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ @ do 1 lb do $6 00; 5 lb do $30 00; 10 lb boxes @ $2 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We note a further advance with an active demand, and quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 15c; smoked, 13c. Clear rib shoulders, plain, 6¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides @ breasted bacon 11¾@12¾c; dried beef 18@c; mess pork $14 50 per bbl; lard in tierces, 10c; half bbls 10½c; buckets 11@c.

CRANBERRIES—In market shows signs of weakness, though prices are not quotably lower. We quote Dreary at 10a11c @ bu; Factory 11¾@12c; Gosben 12@13c.

CORTNEY CURED BACON—Hams Sale@ ¾ lb; clear sides 6a6¾c @ lb; shoulders 4¾a5c @ lb; country lard 7¾a8c @ lb as per quality.

COAL—The following are the current rates for coal delivered per bushel: Lump, Sales; nut coal, 7asc; slack, 4½c.

CARBON OIL—There is a more active demand, with sales of standard brands at 20@20½c for round lots. The usual advance from stores.

CEMENT—The demand is not active. We quote: Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 @ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75. Calcined plaster $4 00a4 50. Land plaster $3 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 @ barrel.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb cans) $2 00 2 50a7 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $2 50 a6 00@ 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18@c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 15c; full weight 13½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania, at $8 50 @ case.

CHEESE—There is a fair branch of business is remarkably active, with quite a heavy trade in teas and coffees. The heavy trade will be kept all through July, as the retail trade are bare of stock, and could not buy in a better time, prices being low and probably lower than they will be in a month or two hence. We quote as follows:

Orleans Sugars—Fair to prime quality pure 24c; prime 24c; good 23½c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 27½c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 12¾c; A do 12c; B do 11½c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾a11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 86c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Unboiled syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Allspice, 16c; pepper, 18c; alspice 16; Cassia 50c; buttings 19c; Sa.

EGGS—The market is firmer, though prices are not higher. We quote prime fresh at 20cents per dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 78a80c; in pound lots will show the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c @ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts, 425 bbls. Winter wheat flour is held firmly, with no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions. Spring wheat flour, on the other hand, is dull and lower. Store brands are quoted as follows: Trow, St. Louis, $10 25; Madison City $9 75; Paragon $9; Dayton Snow Flake $10. Shipping: Snow Storm reports at $10 25; Europa Niagara $7 75. Mills—National—white wheat $9 50, Pan Handle—southern amber $9 50. Morning Glory red wheat $9 60.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn and oats since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	341	Oats, sacks	1,600
Corn, sacks	563		

The market is in a state of chaos, there seemingly being neither buyers or sellers. It is useless to speculate on the future of the market. The present is "dead lock" must soon give way, perhaps not until after harvest when it will be known with a good degree of certainty as to the state of the grain crop. Dealers assert that they are not handling enough to give correct quotations. We quote as follows: Red winter $1 60; white $1 65, Rye 70c. Oats—White sacked 44c. Corn—Yellow 62; mixed 61c. Barley nominal.

HAY—The receipts are light and prices are firm. We quote baled on the wharf and depot at $25, 25a26 for as to quality.

HORS—There is an active demand, with sales at cwt@c @ lb for $7 75.

HIDES—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—There is a better demand, and at prices a stronger, but not higher. We quote as follows: No. 1 Polar Bear $1 15; No. 2 $1 00.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@ 00; seconds $1 45 at 1 50; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POULTRY—Sales by the dozen @ pair.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8@c, with the usual advance from stores.

RAGS—There is an active demand with sales at 3@4c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾@c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 91@93 @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 9, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues in a very unsettled condition; there is no market, nor, rather, Sales of crude are confined to the oil regions. *Such being the situation our readers are referred to our dispatches for prices.*

CRUDE.

The rates are altogether nominal. We quote: Parkers, $3 70 per barrel. This is considered equal to 9@c per gallon here.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. Holders are asking for eastern delivery, spot, 22¾c; July, 22½c; August, 22¾c; September, 22¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices have been uniform for some days. We quote city brands at $1 85; country $1 75.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 8.—The *Herald* says: The market still continues weak and prices tending downward. Spot on upper road was higher by at least 15c than on lower. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 65
2,000 bbls upper road, regular	3 65
2,000 bbls upper road, B. O., all year	4 20
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 50
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 50
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 50
3,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 67½
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 67½
1,000 bbls Parkers Landing, spot	3 70
2,000 bbls Parkers Landing, spot	3 70
1,000 bbls Parkers Landing, spot	3 72½

NEW YORK, July 8.—Crude in bulk 12c; refined 22¾ 23c; sales are reported of 2,000 bbls refined at 22¾c, and 2,500 bbls do at 22½c; cases 27a27½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is entirely nominal; refined held at 22¾@23c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Market quiet at 22½a22¾c; crude 11½c; sales none; cases 27½c. Futures: August 22½c, September 23c.

TITUSVILLE, July 8.—Market quiet; spot @3 57½ bbl.

OIL CITY, July 8.—Ordinary: Lower station @3 52½; 2 gravity, at Oil City, quiet but steadier at $3 70.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 8.—Market a little more active; held at $3 60; $3 55 bid.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PARKER'S LANDING, July 8.—Market firm at 23 23¾; PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Crude 21¾c; August 22½a 22½c; September 13c; crude 11½c.

OIL CITY, July 8.—Market dull at $3@3 75.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Hamilton	Standard Oil Works	456
H McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	240
McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	400
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	300
Fisher Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	370
Wm Stewart	Standard Oil Works	900
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	224
Thomas King	Brilliant Oil Works	224
Thomas King	Citizens' Oil Works	224
R. S. Fouche	Fairview Oil Works	224
Owner	Liberty Oil Works	148
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	720
Thomas King	Fairview Oil Works	224
Thomas King	Sterling Oil Works	382

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	1,664
Vesta Oil Works	400
Brilliant Oil Works	594
Liberty Oil Works	144
Fairview Oil Works	470
Cosmos Oil Works	240
Citizens' Oil Works	594
American Oil Works	222
Cosmos Oil Works	720
Sterling Oil Works	382
Total	5,596

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 6, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works	550 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner	400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company	252 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co	743 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total	2,045

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 193 cars at Communipaw, 141 at One Hundredth street and 18 at Weehawken; 352 on hand; total for the week 8,500, against 7,600 the previous week. Trade slow; stock not all sold; fat cattle go much the best, as the greater portion of them are thin grass steers, with 1,400 Texans during the week; range 7¾a8½c; average 11¾c; 4 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 10¾c, 57 lbs @ cwt; 4 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 8¾c; car sold 5 cwt 7¾c; 6 cars Ohio, 5 cwt, 10¾ 12¾c; 9 cars Kentucky, 12¾@8¾ cwt, 12a12½c; 6 cars Indiana, 6 cwt, 10¾c. There is a half cent decline on thin stock since last Monday.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,900 to-day and 19,700 for the week, against 21,200 the previous week; sheep higher, prime lots selling at 6¼c, with car 100 lbs Ohio at 6¾c; car 95 lbs, 6c; two cars Illinois at 5¾c; car poor so ha Indiana 5¼c. Lambs also doing better. Fair to handsome selling at 11@c and choice Jerseys at 12c; car ex pa Kansas, 70 lbs, 9¾c; car 60 lbs Ohio, 9¾c; car 67 lbs Canadas 11¾c; car 64 lbs Jerseys 11¾c; 5 cars Pa Canadas 11¾c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,700, completing 32,200 for the week, against 30,700 the previous week. The market has further improved, dressed selling at 5¾ a6¼c, but trade is slow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The New York *Bulletin* says: After the extreme dullness of last week, the market opens with a better feeling apparent among commission men though there does not seem to be activity enough to encourage any class of dealers. Woolens have not begun to show any activity as yet, and as usual at this season of the year, the demand for cottons is limited to the current necessities of the retail trade. We quote Agawam F and Pittsfield at 21¾c; standard sheetings 14¾c; prints 11¾c for standard fancies, with dark work likely to be higher.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and active; new red Southern $1 40a1 65; for to prime $1 40a1 55; choice amber $1 60a1 65; good to prime red $1 40a1 50; extra white $1 60a1 65. Corn firm; mixed western 62a63c. Oats dull and weak; white 42a43c; mixed 40a42½c. Rye dull at 70a75c. Provisions very strong and in good jobbing demand. Mess pork $14. Bacon—clear rib sides 8¾a8½c; bulk sides 8¾a8c. Lard 9½c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Flour dull and weak; superfine $ 15 00a5 25; extras $5 50a6 00 spring family, $6 00. Wheat—Red, $1 43; amber, $1 70a 1 75. Rye held at 70c. Corn in limited inquiry; yellow, 65c; mixed western, 62c. Oats dull; mixed, 42a43c; white, 44a45c. Petroleum—Crude, 16½c; refined, 22¾c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Beeves very dull this week; sales of 2,900 extra Pennsylvanians and Western steers at 7¾a7½c; fair to good, 6¾a7c; common, 6a6c per lb. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 14,000 at 5¾a6c per lb. Hogs dull; sales of 3,143 at $6 25 to $6 75 per cwt.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake quiet at 33¾a33½c. Iron—pig firmly held; bar quiet; refined $4 15; Russia sheet unchanged. Nails quiet; cut $4 75.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 8, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were twenty-seven car loads or about four hundred and eighty-five head. In addition to these, Holmes & Hunter had three cars from East Liberty, Jacob Needy three, Orr & Williams one, Hazlewood & B, two, Saddler & Co, three, Zeigler A Co, one, in all some twelve or thirteen car loads, making with the run from the different country roads some eight hundred head of cattle on sale this morning.

In quality the bulk of the offerings were common, there being less really prime stock on sale than for some time past. The market opened up about six o'clock slow and dull and continued so for some time, until it became apparent to butchers that good stock was scarce, when trade became more lively on the best grades, and those were sold at figures fully 25c per hundred better than they commanded last week. On all other grades and kinds, excepting the very best, trade ruled dull and prices even lower than last week. Common stock were in greater supply than wanted, and of these the butchers purchased slowly, taking their own time and bidding down very low. At twelve o'clock there were still some tail ends unsold with very little prospect of selling. On the whole the market was good for the best cattle and bad for all other kinds. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds sold: Extra 1,400 lbs steers, $7 25; prime, 1,300 steers, $6 75 to $7 00; good, 1,000 lbs $6 50 to $6 62; fair, 1,100 lbs, $6 00 to $6 25; fair, 1,000 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; common, $4 50 to $5 25.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals for the week ending to-day as taken from the books of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Allegheny yards:

Cars.

Holmes, L. & Co., from Warsaw, Ind.	1
L. Keifer, from Chicago	1
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	1
L. Keifer, from Chicago	1
S. Krause, from Chicago	1
M. Verner, from Chicago	1
Rothchild & 11., from Chicago	1
P. Hartman, from Chicago	1
W. Moonshine, from Chicago	1
C. Thompson, Middlesex, Pa	1
A. Fricker, Enon, Pa	1
J. W. Knox, Enon, Pa	1
C. F. Lubin, Canton, Ohio	1
Wells & Johnston, Crestline, Ohio	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Crestline, Ohio	1
Greenwald & K., Ridgeway, Ohio	1
W. J. Kelsey, Bellevair	1
A. Fruter, Bingeport	1
McCreery & Lyon, Bellevair	1
McCracken & Burr, Bellevair	1
A. Porter, Atwater, Ohio	1
John Arnold, C. Trevor	1
James Carnes, Waynesburg	1

Cattle Sales.

Holmes & Hunter sold 28 head of common western cattle at figures ranging from $4 50 to $5 75 @ hundred lbs.

Carr & McCallister retailed 2 cars of mixed cattle from Ohio and Indiana, at prices from $5 to $6 50 @ hundred lbs.

Orr & Williams sold 1 car of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 75 @ hundred lbs; also 1 cat from East Liberty from $5 50 to $6 00 @ hundred lbs.

Davis & Rush sold 25 head of cattle from Wayne county, Pa., at prices from $3 to $5 @ hundred lbs.

M. Varner retailed 2 cars of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 75 @ 7 per 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. retailed 1 car of cattle from Chicago and 1 car from East Liberty at prices varying from $6 to $6 50 @ 100 lbs.

C. F. Lubin sold 2 stockers at prices from $3 to $5 per 100 lbs; also 5 fat cattle for $6 per 100 lbs, and 13 milk cows from $25 to $60 per head.

Neely sold 50 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $7 per 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 2 cars of cattle from Chicago at prices varying from $4 50 to $7 per 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 60 head of cattle from Ohio and Indiana at figures from $5 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 21 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 44 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 50 @ per 100 lbs.

S. Truerman sold 30 head of cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 74 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $5 to $7 per 100 lbs.

H. Ittes, Lafferty & Co. sold 40 head of cattle from Indiana at prices from $4 50 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Jos. Danion sold 17 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Grabam—Wheat unsettled and heavy at $1 17¼a118 for seller August; $1 22¾a1 23 seller July. Corn steady at 39¾c seller July; 41¾a41¾c seller August. Oats quiet and steady at 36¾c cash; 35¾a36¾c seller August. Rye lower and in fair demand; sales at 55c. Barley firm at 52a56c for regular, bid; seller September, fair to choice samples, 58a60c.

Provisions—Pork irregular at $12 07½a12 12½ seller July. Lard inactive; nominally 8.85c cash and seller July. Bulk meats firmly held and nominally unchanged.

Whisky—Firm, closing with buyers at 85c; reported sales at 85¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton lower and demand moderate; middling upland 25c. Flour—Receipts, superfine western and State $5 10a5 65; common to good $5 75a6 20; white wheat western extra $7 25a8 75; extra Ohio $6 10. Rye flour steady at 6½c. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 91c. Wheat higher and more export inquiry; No 2 Milwaukee, store, $1 49a1 51¾; afloat $1 52¾a1 53; No 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 55; white western $1 65. Rye dull; western 71a73c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats moderately active; western 41a43c; Ohio 42a43c. Eggs dull; western 17a18c. Hops firm. Hay quiet. Coffee steady; Rio 16¼a19¾c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining, 8¼a8½c; Cuba, 8¾a9¾c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quietat 9a9½c. Petroleum quiet; crude 12c; refined 23¾c. Tobacco steady at 8a30c. Pork steady; mess $13 25a13 41; prime mess $12 25a12 50. Beef quiet; mess $7 50a9 50; extra $10a12; hams dull at $20a24; beef tongues nominal. Beef—Extra mess 11. Cut meats steady; hams 9¾a12¾c; shoulders 5¾a5¾c. Middles firm; long clear 7¾a7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾a8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 9a16c. Cheese dull at 8a15c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 48a48c. Rye dull at 70a73c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 34a 38c. Groceries in fair demand and unchanged. Pork—Demand light and holders firm; regular $12 25; city $14 75. Lard steady; summer 8¾; steam 8¾@; kettle 9c. Dry salted shoulders 5c. Clear rib sides 6¾c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 5½c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams—sugar-cured in demand at 14a14½c. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4 00a4 40. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 84c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower, but quiet; extra white Michigan $1 60; No. 1 white Michigan $1 58; red $1 40; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan $1 37. Corn quiet; high mixed 43c; low mixed 41c; yellow 47c; Michigan 44@c; white 50c; low grades 42½c. Oats dull and prices lower. No. 2, 30½c; rejected 22c. Pork and lard dull and prices nominal and unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices nominal, with rather more inquiry; No. 1 red winter, $1 50; No. 2 $1 46. Corn dull; low mixed 41c. Oats—Market steady with a moderate demand at 32c. Petroleum unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Sugar in good demand; stock decreasing; fair to good fair 8¾a9¾c. Molasses—In stock. Coffee 18a19¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Tobacco—sales 80 hhds; market unchanged in every respect.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—Cotton dull; and unchanged; no sales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; no sales.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Cuba	July 10	Liverpool.
Iowa	July 10	Liverpool.
Batavia	July 13	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	Liverpool.
Austria	July 13	Liverpool.
Baltic	July 13	Liverpool.
Sevilla	July 17	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	July 20	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 20	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 24	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	July 27	Liverpool.
Europa	July 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 8, 1872.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 81 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 8, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet nine inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 84 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 8, 1872.

Weather cloudy and very warm, with indications of rain. River three feet six inches and falling. The Science left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; Andes arrived at 4 P. M. from Cincinnati. The Express has returned from the Cincinnati docks, and now lies and awaits water to re-enter the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

S. Bennett	Z. W. Carnack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Depart.

S. Bennett	Z. W. Carnack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Courier	Philips	Geneva.

Monongahela two feet three inches and falling.

Rents to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth..... Elizabeth..... Houghton, 3 P. M.
Geneva..... West Virginia..... Donaldson, 3 P. M.

The mark last evening indicated about the same amount of water as the previous day. Navigation for the present is suspended on the Ohio river. There will probably be no arrivals or departures until we have more water from this point out.

BOATS are still running on the slackwater experiencing no difficulty.

THE St. Louis Carter Line packets will make regular connections with the Texas Railroad at Shreveport.

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT has contracted with Bolinger and Pegram for transportation to shreveport of all the freight that may be consigned to the Southern Pacific Railroad, from points on the Mississippi river and tributaries.

THE St. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and will compare favorably with any that are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the Wheatfield.

A MEMPHIS despatch says: The tow-boat Smoky City passed up yesterday afternoon three days and fourteen hours from New Orleans, with a line of boats and two barges in tow. She left Natchez last Saturday morning, and arrived here at 9 A. M. Thursday. This is tail running.

COL. TOM SCOTT has received from Sh eveport by ordinance, for his Texas railroad depot, five acres of blocks of ground on the river between the railroad and Silver Lake, which he required as a condition to his making Shreveport a point of departure for the road. The city will have to spend about $125,000 to purchase and fill the ground.

IN A NEW BUSINESS.—Our old friend J. H. Carmack has taken charge of the city delivery coal yards of Mr. John Davis, and will endeavor to do right man in the right place. We will guarantee satisfaction to all giving him their patronage. Orders, they will be furnished with a good article. Leave your orders at Nos. 11 or 24 Smithfield street.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* of the 26th says: The business done on the levee yesterday. The Frank Pargoud arrived from the Yazoo river with 1,000 bales of cotton. She will she put off a lot of stuff for this place. The City of Vicksburg passed down. This steamer has been chartered thirty-seven packages. The Nick Longworth had nine packages for this place.

WE take this occasion to congratulate Captains Thorwegan and Morrison on their success, for the time was that they were thought unwise for going to the Yazoo river, but the position was made that they could not make her pay. We have their authority for stating that the Grand Republic has made money every trip, and can add that the public look upon her as the handsomest and best managed passenger boat that has ever run between St. Louis and New Orleans.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Joint Stock Companies.—The following facts, published in our correspondence of some months ago, may have escaped the notice of some readers: Certificate of incorporation was issued June 20th to the Kountz Line of St. Louis, with a capital stock of $500,000. The articles of incorporation were filed and recorded in the proper townships and counties for loading, storing and transporting freight and passengers on the following towboats. Directors—Wm. J. Kountz, Charles Pendleton, John W. Kountz, Wm. Kountz and Henry H. Seaman. The steamer Grand Rapid Company

THE VERY LATEST.

LYNCH LAW.

Three Men Summarily Dealt With for Base and Inhuman Conduct.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—A special to this city from Celina, Mercer county Ohio, says: The people of this county have taken the law into their own hands with reference to the supposed inhuman murder of Miss Belle Secor, who was outraged on her way from Sunday school two weeks ago, and then murdered and thrown aside to be partly consumed by hogs. At a very early hour this morning people began to arrive in Celina, where the prisoners, Jacob Kimble, Absalom Kimble and Alexander McCloud were incarcerated. When about three thousand had assembled they surrounded the jail, took forcible possession of the jailer and dispossessed him of the keys, and after effecting an entrance to the cells, took therefrom the three prisoners, removed them under a strong guard in a wagon to the Kimble farm, twelve miles away, where the shocking crime was committed. The procession moved off quietly and orderly. What subsequently transpired is not known, but the vigilants are in charge of the men, who will, it is believed, not return till their prisoners have paid the penalty of their crime with their lives.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1872.

THE STOKES-FISK TRIAL.

This was a most interesting day in the Stokes trial. The presence of Josephine Mansfield attracted many into court. The prisoner, Stokes, was then placed on the stand; he testified that he was thirty-one years of age and had lived in Philadelphia for twenty-five years, and then came to New York; first became acquainted with Fisk in July, 1869. In continuation of his statement, he gave an account of his movements up to the time of his reaching the Grand Central Hotel. He went to the ladies' parlor, and on going down stairs met Fisk with a pistol in his hand. He said: As to his pistol, I could not by any possibility be mistaken; I saw it as plain anything I ever saw; it was a silver mounted pistol. It was on a line with him, so I jumped aside and said, "don't fire," and pulled out my own pistol and fired. I had it in my outside coat pocket, or I wouldn't have had time to draw it. I leaned on a rail, cocked it with one hand and fired. He held his pistol in both hands as I fired. He cried, "Oh!" He didn't stagger much at the first shot, and I fired again. I knew he would shoot me if I didn't. The ball was three or four steps down. He dropped his pistol on the stairs after the second shot.

Miss Mansfield was then called in and smelling bottle in the court. The morning he bowed and she returned the salutation, then turning to Miss Williams remarked, "poor fellow, how grey he is." She wore a large gold cross and a broad embroidery bracelet, also on her arms; she was all gold, jewels and lace. The jury sat leaning forward with eyes fixed on the prisoner while he told his story, and during the examination the Court room was packed to the doors. After recess Josie stood up and followed by her companions sailed out of the room with the air of a Grand Duchess of Gerolstein. Her appearance excited the most extraordinary sensation, and the crowd rushed after her to see her.

The defendant again took the stand, and in answer to a question by Tremaine said: I knew what the character of the deceased was. I knew Fisk to be a very vindictive, desperate, unscrupulous character, one who would stop at nothing in carrying out out his designs, even at hazards. Q.—Before you met him that day had you been followed by ruffianly looking men, or were you informed you were out after you by Fisk? [Excluded.] Q.—Had you been informed that you were to be treated as Eaton was treated? [Excluded.] Q.—Did you for a long time, day and night, keep yourself covered carriages from fear of attacks by persons who you were told were put on your track by Fisk? [Excluded.] The examination took place, and finally the question was allowed. [Another sensation was created by the return of Miss Mansfield, smiling and bowing to gentlemen who stood up to make way for her.] Counsel then repeated the question. A.—I always traveled in carriages, night and day, after my trouble with Fisk; I absconded for twelve months I asked persons to go with me to protect me. Q.—Has Fisk told you he had a plan all laid for hustling you to the State Prison? A.—Yes, sir. He said it was all arranged with the District Attorney's office to convict me in the State Prison. Q.—Mr. Fellows, and he said it was not so. He said they had graveyards for those who crossed their track; that was on Washington's birthday, at Miss Mansfield's. Witness stated that Judge Barnard, Miss Williams and others were present at dinner at Miss Mansfield's when Fisk talked of my being hung in the State Prison. Fisk had him arrested once. A question whether at dinner, at Mansfield's, Fisk told Stokes "we rule New York" with a rod of iron as completely as Robespierre ruled Paris," was excluded. Q.—Did Fisk tell you that once he learned a man was going to be a witness against him and that he got him taken on board a ship and carried to China. [Excluded.]

Josephine Mansfield took the stand, and was snow white as she testified. She played with a fan that was covered with heavy gildingand flashed in the sun. She stood up and leaning forward displayed her lace shawl. This displayed her cable of gold chain, to which a diamond cross was attached. She testified to residing at 359 Twenty third street. After the suit in Yorkville police court I received a note from Fisk, asking for an interview in my house. In consequence of his request I called on him at my house about 10:30 at night. The note is indorsed by me "received December 15." [The note was here offered in evidence and excluded.] Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that unless I turned to him he would kill Stokes. Q.—Did he take out a pistol? A.—He took out his pistol at the time. It was a nice pistol, silver-mounted, and I think an ivory handle. He said, "You had better release me from this suit." I said, "Yes, if you come out publicly and acknowledge I was right, and that the affidavits against me were false, and he said as soon as he was personally concerned he would, but there were so many persons involved that he could not do it at once. I said I must go home. He said, "Then," said he, taking out a revolver, "I will kill Stokes, and there will be blood shed in the house." I went through. I told Stokes, and advised him to be careful. On another occasion Fisk showed her affidavits which he got up against the character of Eaton, at the same time admitting that they were false, and that Eaton was an honorable man. After that he came in one day, very much excited, and told her a scuffle had occurred between Fisk and Eaton, and that blood was to be drawn, the first blood he ever drew. He went out and came back at 12 o'clock, very nervous and pale, and told her Eaton had been attacked, and whether he was killed or not he could not tell; then he was very nervous and could not rest, though usually he was a very quiet man. Mrs. Williams, my cousin, heard him threaten to kill Stokes. Marietta A. Williams, cousin of the last witness, testified that she communicated to the prisoner repeated threats by Fisk against his life. She had frequently seen a pistol with Fisk. She heard Fisk, in the presence of Stokes, say to Stokes that he would railroad him to the State Prison. This was a year before the shooting. She still lives with Mrs. Mansfield. Mrs. Mansfield's mother, the lady now in court.

W. P. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, testified that he had known the parties between eight and ten months. In December last Stokes called at the *Tribune* office on business.

Shanks then related how, as the prisoner and he were walking up Broadway, Stokes told him he was "all broke up," and that he told that two men went after them everywhere. Whenever they stopped the men passed and halted; if they turned back down Broadway, the two men came back. Stokes told him he was afraid of these two men, and that they were detectives. He took a carriage and drove away as the best means of getting rid of them. Has met prisoner at Mrs. Mansfield's, when he called there on business. Court adjourned.

THE TRADE TROUBLES.

Two thousand sewing machine workmen resumed work at ten hours. The rest are expected to come in to-morrow. The strike of iron and metal workers is also declared at an end. The furrierssstruck to-day, but the strike is not general, some of the employers having conceded the demands of the men. At the morning session of the congress of the International Workingmen's Association to-day the only business transacted was the discussion and adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the passage of a resolution to tax every member ten cents for the support of the Federal Council.

All the city militia will be ordered on duty at the armories on the twelfth of July. No trouble is anticipated, but preparation are being made against surprise.

LARGE MEETING OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

A meeting of natives of Alsace and Lorraine, and French residents of the city generally, was held to-night at Irving Hall, fifteen hundred persons were present. Speeches were made and resolutions offered expressing the devotion of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to France. The members of the celebrated, band Garde Republicaine, were present and received an ovation.

THE STRAUSS CONCERT.

The Academy of Music was crowded to-night on the occasion of Strauss's first concert here. The playing of the band which Strauss had got together was very creditable and elicited much applause. Strauss himself received a perfect ovation.

The Shooting Affair at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The schocking tragedy of yesterday, in which a pioneer and a respected citizen shot and killed the boy Shick while trespassing on his grounds, is the common theme of conversation here to-day, and is most profoundly regretted by Mr. Browne's friends. It appears from the additional evidence published this morning that the boys had trespassed on his grounds for the purpose of stealing fruit twice during the forenoon and had been driven away, and that instead of the boy having entered the yard for a foot ball, a number of boys came seeking fruit. It appears, too, that Browne has been in the habit of shooting to scare away the boys. Whether in this case he fired at random, or took aim, will probably only be developed in the official examination. Mr. Browne remained at the house of a friend down in the city during the night.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The Rev. Samuel J. Browne was arraigned to-day before the Police Court for the murder of the boy Shick, and on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, the case was continued till Thursday, to enable the Coroner's jury to reach a conclusion prior to the other examination.

A FALLING HOUSE.

The Duke of Hamilton and the Waning Fortunes of His Family.

[From the New York Times.]

Our Italian correspondent, in his last letter, tells a curious, miserable story about a young lady who is, in the present generation, the only daughter of a semi-royal historic house, the princess of Monaco. The recent annals of her family have certainly been of a melancholy and humiliating character. The princess's grandfather, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, married a daughter of the celebrated Beckford of Fonthill, author of Vathek. The Duke was a man of amazing pride and self-importance; and it is recorded that when the intended marriage of the Queen with the late Prince Consort was announced, His Grace in acknowledging the announcement of the event, which was forwarded to him, intimated that he though't that her Majesty might have looked nearer home, which was understood to be his mode of signifying that he would himself have been the most appropriate father-in-law for Queen Victoria. Eaten up with vanity, he objected to his son marrying a lady of charming disposition, to whom he was deeply attached, because she was not of the highest rank,—although she did, curiously enough, subsequently marry a Duke,—so his son ultimately married the youngest daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, which brought very great satisfaction to the foolish old father-in-law. Insomuch as his daughter-in-law thus gained recognition abroad as royalty, although at the English Court she occupied only a sort of uncomfortable semi-royal position.

The tenth Duke, whose principal occupation in life had for some years been a preparation for his obsequies, which were to include the placing of his body, embalmed by methods for which he had sent to Egypt, in an enormous black marble mousoleum, specially erected for the accommodation of his precious corpse, died in 1852. Two years before that event, the decline of this proud family commenced. His only daughter had married the last Duke of Newcastle when he was 15—the marriage being no doubt brought about by the desire of the family to secure so desirable a match. In 1850 this lady, having then a family of several children, unexpectedly left her self in a manner which obliged her husband to seek a divorce.

From that time the whole of her family have, with one exception, gone wrong. Her eldest son is a bankrupt, another became mixed up with persons of the worst character, and to this hour it is considered by many very doubtful whether the announcement of his death followed by a funeral of which details were given in the papers, was not in truth a mere ruse to escape the penalty for his misdemeanors. A third son, intended by himself in his profession, had to leave it, and he also has a family by the bankrupt's cot. The daughter married a drunkard whose mind gave way through the habit he had contracted. So much for the fourth Duke of Hamilton's daughters and her children. To turn to the son. His wife had principles for country life, and preferred theatrical-spectacles of Continental courts, where the processions of royal pomp gave her pleasure. So they abandoned the princely homes in England and Scotland, whence they drew $750,000 a year, to live principally at Paris. The ex-Emperor, being the Duchess' first cousin, received her with the utmost empressement, and indeed Her Grace was of no little use in giving tone to the Imperial Court, which, as everybody ignored by the Faubourg, was at one time sadly in need of the presence of ladies who knew rank and position were unexceptionable.

Some ten years ago London and Paris were startled to learn that the Duke of Hamilton had died suddenly in the latter capital, and been interred without the usual funeral. The points were fully argued by Messrs. Marshall and Acheson in the Scotch courts, and Messrs. Hampton and Woods contra. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Lee, who had charge of the papers, and will announce his decision at a future time.

Expensive Amusement.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named John Driscoll amused himself by stoning passers-by in the neighborhood of the Allegheny Cemetery gate. alley. After a race of five squares officer John Moore captured the sportive youth and took him to the station house. Mayor Hackett fined him one hundred dollars, and in default of payment committed him to the workhouse for sixty days.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS meet on Thursday evening next.

SAMUEL SMITHSON has been made a Deputy Fire Marshal for Mt. Washington.

An attempt is being made to have set apart a certain portion of the Monongahela river, South Side, for daylight bathing.

ALDERMAN ZAYOR issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Kate O'Brien, charged with the larceny of a silver watch from August Yunker.

JOHN McCLELLAN was committed yesterday for drunkenness and vagrancy, and in default of a fine was committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

GEORGE BIDDLE BOUGHTON, a wife of yesterday for New York city, from whence the latter will sail on Saturday next for an extended tour through Europe.

WILL the "charter Members" of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals please send in their checks and allow some live men to take hold of the institution?

ALDERMAN CHRIST yesterday took the information of Edward A. Kimberly, who charged Fred. Beck with maliciously injuring property in the shape of a hog pen. A warrant was issued.

MARK WAGONER yesterday visited the office of Alderman Strain and made information against Abe. Giza Washington, charging her with keeping a sway house in Poplar alley. Warrant issued.

A CHARGE of larceny was preferred yesterday before Alderman Crist against Mary Sweeny, on oath of Mary Carroll, the latter charging the former with a chain and cross from her. The usual papers were issued.

YESTERDAY afternoon Meat Inspector Lintner condemned about nine hundred pounds of putrid meat, the principal portion of which was found during business in the Diamond market. The fish were principally found in Fourth avenue.

THE Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils convened last evening, and decided to purchase the lot of Thomas Gallagher, on Sandusky street, Ninth ward, for $2,500, for the purpose of erecting a fire engine house.

THE driver of car No. 13 on the Oakland Passenger Railway owes a little too much whip handle on the head to the horses along Fifth avenue, Oakland, one and Grant street. The society with the long lashed whip might do some good in this particular if it was only in operation.

ALDERMAN STRAIN issued a warrant yesterday for Hugh Wilson, of Liberty, charging him with having entry 6nd detainer, at the instance of Wm. Palmer, to the premises of the latter, and in refusing to vacate a house in Benton alley, and alleges that he refuses to give him possession or to return the money.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed in the new Council chambers is the inability to hear what is said. The principal complaint is against the rattling of vehicles over the cobble stones on Smithfield street. A wooden pavement in front of the building is the remedy suggested by many.

ALDERMAN D. L. SMITH, of Allegheny, was visited yesterday by Frederick Lose, a resident of Mount Hill, who made information against Jacob Clouse, Henry Sharp and John Smith, alleging that on Saturday evening they attacked him in the above-named hour; the room was lighted by a lamp; I had not gone to bed; the prisoner turned out the lamp at the end of the evening; when Hatfield came he complained of being tired and very warm; he took off his coat and threw it over the back of a chair; then took off his necktie and collar and asked me if I had any objections; I said I had not and he took them off and put them under the end of the bed; he then went out to the hydrant and washed his face; after coming back he took a seat and commenced to talk about the business when the door was burst open by my brother, and he struck me; I then got up; when he struck me again and for some time I was fighting; my brother-in-law came in and I never saw him look that way before; I had not seen the deceased that night; I was sitting on the bed and Hatfield drew his chair close up to me; he never insulted me in his life; I had on an old hickory shirt; when Hatfield came in the room with the lamp was burning, but not as large as if I wanted to read; did not attempt to put out my pipe; he never made the expression, "my God;" when I got up Hatfield had left the house; my brother was in the kitchen; he asked me what I had been doing to Hatfield with another man; he left the house about five minutes after Hatfield; Anderson Frame, a colored man, was present; I have my knife.

Cross examined—Hatfield came back from the hydrant in about fifteen or twenty minutes before the row; he was not excited; the pocket of the drawers were in bed at this time; I told the girl she was in the habit of sleeping with me at night that I would have Hatfield put out; I had no intimacy with the girl; I did not know that Lynch was in the house until he burst open the door; the door was not fastened with a pair of scissors; my husband had been absent three weeks; Anderson Frame came to the door once when it opened; when Lynch came in he struck me; did not see any knife; Hatfield was nearest to the door.

At this point Court adjourned until one o'clock this morning.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

What particular lunatic asylum the author of the conglomeration of trash, entitled "Dark Friday," is now occupying is not stated on the programmes. It is certain that he has failed to survive the medical effort necessary to produce such a combination of incongruities, and now rests in some quiet corner of a country church yard. Without the semblance of plot, or the appearance of a single line in the whole thing a single connecting link, three heavy acts are given, the audience now and then being awakened by the passing of a railroad train or the blowing off of somebody by some other body, or when the box-up stairs begin to quarrel with the Office and Parquette about the right of entrance. An alarm was sounded from box No. 45, and soon the firemen were on the ground, and extinguished the fuss in a short time. The second story and roof were destroyed, and the first story drenched with water. The fourth part was burned to a crisp, and the rest to the least. The loss is estimated at five hundred and fifty dollars, which is fully covered by insurance in the Western Insurance Company. The origin of the fire was from a defective flue.

A Serious Charge.

Yesterday afternoon a colored woman named Maria Brown called at the Mayor's office and preferred a charged of base assault a grandaughter of the South Side, named Michael Knowles. The crime, it is alleged, was committed on a child of the deponents, about ten years of age. Mrs. Brown maintained that the defendant had been in the habit of loitering about the steps leading up basin hill to the High School, where it had long been his practice to insult the girls going to and returning from the school. Knowles was arrested, and in default of bail was committed for a hearing this morning. The child, we are glad to say, is a small, spare man, apparently forty or forty-five years of age, and was formerly in the grocery business. He refused to say anything about the charge against him or even to make an effort to obtain bail.

For Sale

In Killbuck township, adjoining the borough of Bellvue, and about five minutes walk from Bellvue Station, an elegant frame house, containing eight rooms, with one and a half dollar Three slate mantles, double parlor and finished attic. The house is elegantly finished, and the surroundings are all first class. The property contains a large variety of fruit, such as peaches, loaded with fruit, grapes and strawberries, and beautifully laid out in walks and drives. This place is one of Mount Washington, on the line of the New Fri hton road, and commands a magnificent view of the Ohio river and the surrounding country for miles. Terms easy. For a desirable residence it is furnished with every convenience, and the location and fine view to be had from this property cannot be surpassed. Inquire of C. H. Love, Real Estate Broker, 58 Fourth avenue.

Coal—Lump, Nut and Slack.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Hamilton & Co., of coal, lump, nut or slack, will be delivered from the yard of John Gilmore, Duquesne way, at the following prices per bushel: Lump, 9c; 10 cents per bushel; nut, 7½c; cents; slack, 4½ cents. Mr. J. H. Carmack has an office for the convenience of consumers at 17 and 24 Smithfield street, and at either office will meet with prompt attention.

Vogel & Graham.

This firm have one of the finest assortments of trunks, valises and traveling bags to be found in any establishment in this city, and their prices are lower than those of many concerns hereabouts. That their goods are of the most superior kind, and that their prices are the lowest may be seen by a glance. It is apparent to all who take the trouble to visit the trunk factory, No. 118 Wood street. Don't fail to give them a call. Also a call before purchasing anything in this line.

Tubular Lightning Rod.

GETTYSBURG, July 21, 1869.

The Munson Copper Tubular Lightning Rod has been erected on the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and I know of no other in use in the knowledge of our Board.

V. L. COSRAD,
Prof of Physics.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

Unadulterated.

At the wholesale liquor establishment of Mr. Isaac Stern, No. 162 Federal street, Allegheny City, buyers can always find the choicest and perfectly pure article of whatever kind of liquors they may desire. The stock is large, and the prices are very reasonable, and a guarantee is given that all liquors will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or the liquor may be returned and the money will be refunded.

It is Very Foolish

To spend $60 or $75 for a sewing machine, when you can get one in every respect as good, if not better, for $37. The Home Shuttle Sewing Machine is the latest and most much improved, and is really a very handsome and durable machine. It makes the lock stitch beautifully; it sells for less than many other machines, though it is sold lower than any other, either by monthly payments at $37, or liberal deductions for cash. Persons desiring to see them should call at No. 2 Sixth street, second floor. Joseph H. Le Fevre, agent.

A Young Man

Rode ten miles in a railway carriage with a young lady with the intention of popping the question, but he said to himself: "It's no use, money, to-night. Yes" she replied "mushy," and there wasn't another word said. Suppose he had called on Lindsay & McCutcheon, and have an Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine to make her bridal clothes, he would have been married by this time.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

The Columbia House at Cape May

Is filling up rapidly with a select family patronage. They make special rates with families remaining for the season. The table is first-class hotel at the Capes considering their location and conveniences. rrhs

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

DIED:

MILLS—Monday, July 8th, at 2½ o'clock, HELENA P. MILLS, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Isaac Mills, Sr. Braddock's, at 3 o'clock TO-DAY.

DAUB—On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, F. C. DAUB, aged 49 years 3 months and 20 days.

Funeral from 59 Chatham street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALLISTON—On Monday, at 1 P. M., SAMUEL PERRY, son of James and Margaret Alliston, aged eight months and two days.

The funeral will take from the residence of his parents, 1206 Sidney street.

WRIGHT—On Monday morning, July 8th, WALTER GRAY, son of Homer and Sarah L. Wright, aged four months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Cliff street, on THURSDAY, at 4 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $6,337,189 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Lat hes, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware.
Corner Liberty and Seventeenth streets, Pittsburgh.
Cheny City, P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
AT $50 TO $200
Single Shot Guns, $8 to $8[illegible]. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Rifles, $3 to $75. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Caps, Powder, Shot, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see them, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent free by express to all parts.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

From the Earliest Ages

Scrofula has been the bane and, as it were, the curse of mankind. Under the name of the disease was classed that later it got the title of King's Evil, and still later it was called Scrofula, which is a term given to a mild form, or where the disease descends from one generation to another. Moses, in the 13th chapter of Leviticus, lays down very explicit rules for distinguishing between those spots which are proofs of the actual existence of Leprosy, and those spots which arise from other impurities of the blood, or from a predisposition to that fatal disease. He ordered then that a person known to be infected with it was called Scrofula, which is a term given to a mild form, regarded it as a divine infliction, and believed there was no cure for it. It was then considered the effect of a deviation from the paths of virtue were punished as long as life lasted. Happily in our day, the science of medicine has been developed, the great store-house of Nature furnishes a remedy, the disease is subdued, and by the use of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, and the vision of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Biles, &c., can be restored to sound health. The Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices are to be had in all drug stores, and their wonderful curative properties are well known. Many now fall to find a cure as well as they did then. To all such the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices will prove a happy boon, eradicating all impurities from the blood, and making the complexion bright and healthy. A few bottles will remove pimples or blotches, effectually and permanently. Sold by druggists. ROOT AND HERB JUICES, $1 25 per bottle. Sent by Express to any address. JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, Second floor, Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
ELSLER & GOTTHOLD..... Lessees and Managers.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1872.
DARK FRIDAY.
A Hit that Rivals All.
HOUSE PACKED FROM PIT TO DOME.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
Greeley and Grant Received with Cheers.
The Great Sensation a Decided Success.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER C MMISSIONERS,
CITY HALLS,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until 6 o'clock P. M.,

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1872,

FOR BUILDING

Two Distributing Reservoirs,

One on Brilliant Hill,

AND

One on Hiland Avenue,

Nineteenth Ward, City of Pittsburgh.

Plans of the same can be seen and Specifications and Forms of Proposals obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
A. B. WYMER,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.

JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

Ohio River Improvement.
DAMS AND DIKES.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1872, for furnishing and putting in place the necessary material for the Coast section or Repair of Dams and Dikes on the Ohio River as follows:

Name of Dam.	Miles from Pittsburgh.	Plans.	Materials Required.	Work to be Completed.
Glenmore Repair.	6,000	Dec 1, 1872		
Charley's Creek.	2,300	Dec 1, 1872		
Wheeling.	11,000	Dec 1, 1872		
Bellaire.	11,300	Dec 1, 1872		
Coast of Cumberland Island.	38,000	Dec 1, 1872		

Oak, Yds. 1,500; Stone, 1,500; Brush, 2,000; Piles, 550; Stone, 5,000; Brush, 2,000; Piles, 500; Stone, 5,000; Brush, 2,000; Piles, 500.

At least one-third of the work at Huffington, Evansville or Cumberland must be completed before any payments. Specifications and Printed Forms for Proposals will be furnished on application.

U. S. Engineer Office, No. 4 Public Landing,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1872.
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Brt. Col.

Ohio River Improvement

REMOVAL OF THE BACON ROCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1872, for the Removal of the Bacon Rock in the Ohio River.

Specifications and Printed Forms for Proposals will be furnished on application at this office.

U. S. Engineer Office, No. 4 Public Landing,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1872.
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Brt. Col.

PROPOSALS

For the Erection of a Banking House,

FOR THE MONONGAHELA NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Will be received up to the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST. Plan of the building can be seen at the office of the Secretary of the Bank, or at the office of the undersigned. Printed Specifications will be furnished. Bidders are

J. R. DUTTON,
N. B. HOWMAN,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Brownsville, July 1st, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
OPERATING THE
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Engineer of this Company until JULY 15th, 1872, for GRADING AND MASONRY of the Second Track for one mile east of Crenline, Ohio, one mile west of Wellsville, Ohio, and for the Masonry for a Passenger Station at the latter place.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 3, 1872. S. M. FELTON, Chief Engineer.

PLASTERERS' NOTICE—

PROPOSALS FOR THE

Plastering of St. Peter's Church, Noblestown,

Will be received at the Pastoral Residence up till the 12th inst.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

Trials of the valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the reader of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessaries.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Pearl of Roundabout.*

DR. R. GORDON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with might satisfactory results."

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DARNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CREAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., says it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. MCFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Scrofulous sores when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from Georgia to Texas, and in the South from persons to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

7TH&T

W. W. BARKER,
DEALER IN
PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,
No. 87 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attention paid to Gilding and Re-gilding.

FOR SALE BY
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
100 WOOD STREET.

A few hundred bushels prime Seed Buckwheat.
2 cars Chopped Corn and Oats.
3 cars prime Western Hay.
5 cars Ear Corn.
3 cars Shelled Corn.

WHEAT—
A FEW CARS
CHOICE WHEAT,
To arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET

CHOICE CIGARS—A FRESH INVOICE of "Heralds," Conchas and Londres, a new Key West brand; also "Fra Diavo o," Corona Princesses, Pride of Key West and a no-ottmost of the best brands in the city. Havana Cigars just received and for sale by JNO. A. KENSLAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
Pennsylvania White Lead Works.
FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ.

Having sold out the Drug branch of our busines, (firm Schwartz & Haslett), we now devote our entire attention to

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE,
COLORS DRY AND IN OIL,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
PUTTY, VARNISHES, &c.,
137 FIRST AVENUE,

IMMEDIATELY IN THE REAR OF THE BY US, CORNER WOOD

WAREHOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED STREET AND FIRST AVE.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

REAL ESTATE,

REAL ESTATE,

Auction Sales.

One on Brilliant Hill,

AND

One on Hiland Avenue,

Nineteenth Ward, City of Pittsburgh.

Plans of the same can be seen and Specifications and Forms of Proposals obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
A. B. WYMER,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.

JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

Ohio River Improvement.
DAMS AND DIKES.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1872, for furnishing and putting in place the necessary material for the Coast section or Repair of Dams and Dikes on the Ohio River as follows:

Name of Dam.	Miles from Pittsburgh.	Plans.	Materials Required.	Work to be Completed.
Glenmore Repair.	6,000	Dec 1, 1872		
Charley's Creek.	2,300	Dec 1, 1872		
Wheeling.	11,000	Dec 1, 1872		
Bellaire.	11,300	Dec 1, 1872		
Coast of Cumberland Island.	38,000	Dec 1, 1872		

Oak, Yds. 1,500; Stone, 1,500; Brush, 2,000; Piles, 550; Stone, 5,000; Brush, 2,000; Piles, 500; Stone, 5,000; Brush, 2,000; Piles, 500.

At least one-third of the work at Huffington, Evansville or Cumberland must be completed before any payments. Specifications and Printed Forms for Proposals will be furnished on application.

U. S. Engineer Office, No. 4 Public Landing,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1872.
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Brt. Col.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until 6 o'clock P. M.,

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1872,

FOR BUILDING

Two Distributing Reservoirs,

One on Brilliant Hill,

AND

One on Hiland Avenue,

Nineteenth Ward, City of Pittsburgh.

Plans of the same can be seen and Specifications and Forms of Proposals obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

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